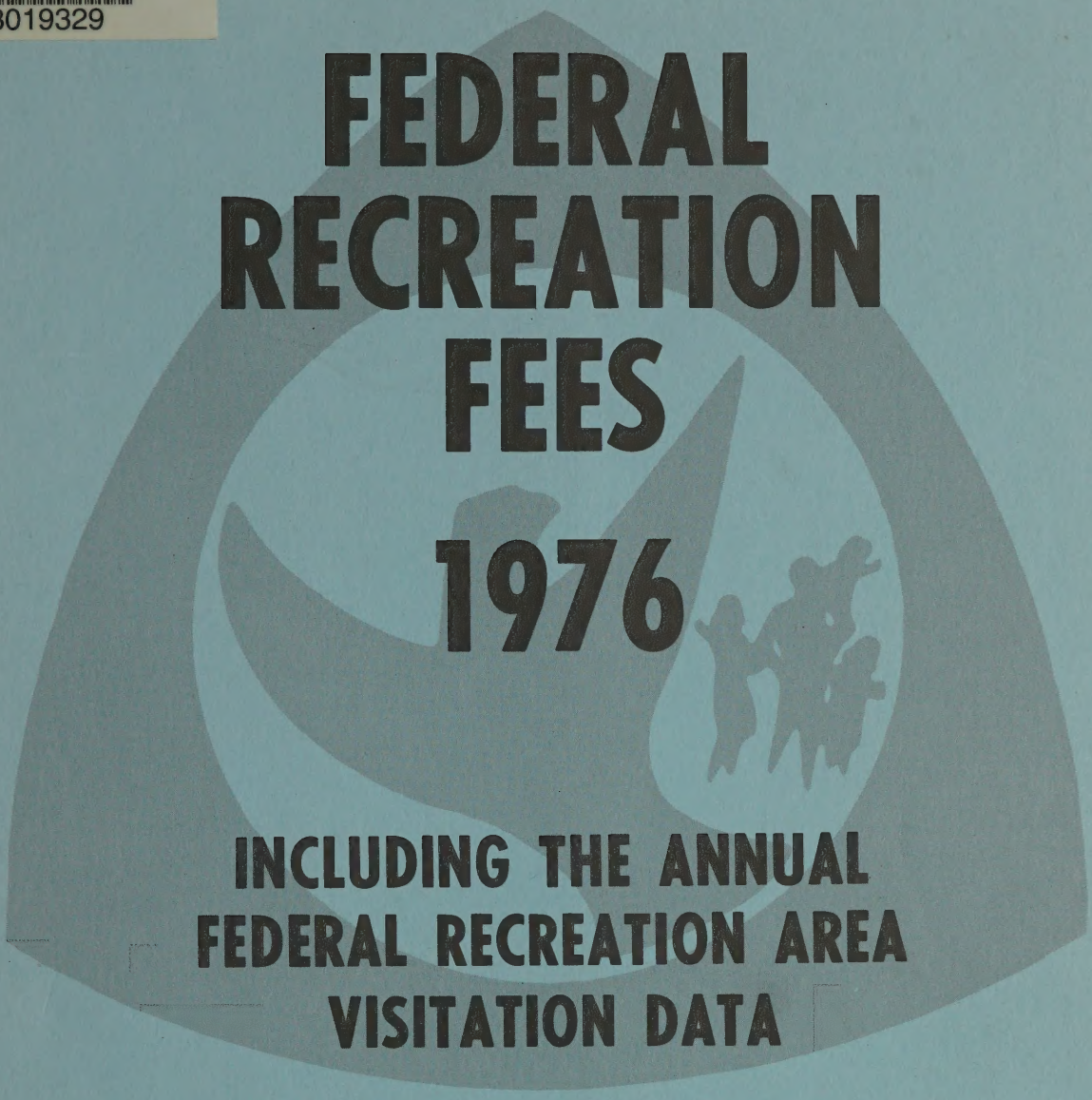
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FEDERAL RECREATION FEES 1976



INCLUDING THE ANNUAL FEDERAL RECREATION AREA VISITATION DATA

A REPORT TO THE CONGRESS

BY THE

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY
OF THE
1976 ANNUAL RECREATION FEE REPORT

Summary of Progress

The total number of Golden Eagle Passports sold during calendar year 1976 by the National Park Service and the Forest Service was 153,350, amounting to $1,533,500. This is a slight decrease from the 1975 figures, even though more Americans traveled during America's Bicentennial Year. Also, fewer Golden Age Passports were issued by all seven Federal land-managing agencies which is probably related to the fact that lifetime permits were initiated in 1975.

Total recreation fees collected during 1976 increased nearly 20 percent to over $24 million, which includes over $15 million in use fees and about $9 million in entrance fees. The special permit fees collected increased to $193 thousand.

Visitation figures for Federal fee management units indicate over 2.1 billion visitor hours or over 273 million recreation days were spent at 2,574 areas in 1976. Visitation at Federal non-fee management areas totaled over 4.6 billion visitor hours or 1.3 billion recreation days for a total visitation at all Federal areas of 6.8 billion visitor hours or almost 1.6 billion recreation days.

The BOR Field Check Survey once again proved to be successful. Approximately 400 persons were contacted at 86 Federal recreation sites. Agency compliance with Rules and Regulations was good, and there was widespread public support for recreation fees. However, the old problem---lack of public knowledge of the Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports---continues. More people are now aware of the program than in the past, but the need to strengthen the information effort remains.

An agreement for reimbursement was finally reached with the United States Postal Service and payment was received for that agency's sale of the 1973 and 1974 Golden Eagle Passports.

After many months of cooperative efforts, the first annual visitation report, "Federal Recreation Visitation Report for 1975 Fee and Non-Fee Areas" was published. Comparable 1976 data is included in this publication.

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's research project, "Evaluation of Public Willingness to Pay User Charges for Use of Outdoor Recreation Areas and Facilities," was completed, published and distributed. This too, has proven to be very useful in providing evidence of support for users paying a major share of the operation and maintenance costs at recreation areas.

Few Congressional bills relating to the Federal Recreation Fee Program were introduced during calendar year 1976. They concerned the disabled, veterans and the handicapped in qualifying for free passports under the Fee Program. As stated in the 1975 Fee Report, "Such legislation, if enacted, would weaken the overall effectiveness of the Federal Recreation Fee Program."

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JUL 18 1977

Honorable Henry M. Jackson
Chairman, Committee on Energy
and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Section 4(h) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, 88 Stat. 194, 16 U.S.C.A. § 460l-6a(h) (1974), I am pleased to transmit the fifth annual report by the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on the Federal Recreation Fee Program. Included in this years' report for the first time are the "Non-Fee Recreation Area Visitation Data for 1976." These data are important for recreation planning and will be continued in future Federal Recreation Fee Reports.

Sincerely,

Cecil D. Andrus

SECRETARY

Enclosure

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

JUL 18 1977

Honorable Morris K. Udall
Chairman, Committee on
Interior and Insular Affairs
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Section 4(h) of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, 88 Stat. 194, 16 U.S.C.A. § 460l-6a(h) (1974), I am pleased to transmit the fifth annual report by the Director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation on the Federal Recreation Fee Program. Included in this years' report for the first time are the "Non-Fee Recreation Area Visitation Data for 1976." These data are important for recreation planning and will be continued in future Federal Recreation Fee Reports.

Sincerely,

Cecil D. Andrus

SECRETARY

Enclosure

United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

JUN 29 1977

Memorandum

To: The Secretary

Through: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

From: Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation

Subject: Annual Report on the Federal Recreation Fee Program

We are pleased to present to you the fifth annual Federal Recreation Fee Report, prepared pursuant to Public Law 92-347. Included in this years' report is the 1976 Federal Recreation Visitation Information for Fee and Non-Fee Areas. The seven Federal land-managing agencies administering outdoor recreation resources gave their full cooperation in providing information contained herein.

Calendar year 1976 was the second straight year in which there were no major changes or new Public Laws passed affecting the Federal Recreation Fee Program. Stabilization and refining of the agencies' programs were the principal thrusts of the 1976 Fee Program. All agencies are either improving or studying new techniques to update their data-gathering systems.

The annual BOR Field Check Survey was successful in providing direct contact with the American public and learning first-hand the users' needs and suggestions for improving the program.

Several research projects relating directly to the Fee Program are presently underway by members of the Federal Interagency Recreation Fee Task Force. The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's recently completed research contract, "Evaluation of Public Willingness to Pay User Charges for Use of Outdoor Recreation Areas and Facilities" is having a positive effect upon the recreation industry as well as the Federal Recreation Fee Program.

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Further growth of the Program's effectiveness to the Public and the usefulness of fee and visitation data collected each year are expected to continue through calendar year 1977.

Chris Therral Delaporte

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INTRODUCTION

America's Bicentennial Year, 1976, completed the second straight year the Federal Recreation Fee Program operated without any changes in the applicable laws and regulations. The stability of the program began to surface in the effectiveness of the management and administrative portions and to a smaller degree in the public awareness of the Passports. Continued improvement in the total program is anticipated.

Two Federal Interagency Recreation Fee Task Force meetings were held by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation during 1976. Major topics discussed included: the 1976 fee and non-fee areas, the research contractor on user charges---Economics Research Associates, the status of the present fee rates, the findings from the 1976 BOR Field Check Survey, and concession operations at parks.

Improvement and refinement of the Federal Recreation Fee Program continued through 1976 and the first Federal Recreation Visitation Report for 1975 Fee and Non-Fee Areas was published. The Bureau's contract pertaining to user charges---Economics Research Associates Report---was completed and favorable responses started filtering back to the Bureau on the importance this document has on the Federal Recreation Fee Program. Changes in the program may result from this research. Further study and research into several areas should bring additional improvements to the program.

The Federal Recreation Visitation Report for 1976 Fee and Non-Fee Areas has been incorporated for the first time into this Federal Recreation Report. The visitation data will also be made available as a separate report.

The 1976 Fee Report responds to Section 4(h) of P.L. 92-347 (Exhibits 1 and 2 of the 1975 Federal Recreation Fee Report), which states, "Periodic reports indicating the number and location of fee collection areas, the number and location of potential fee collection areas, capacity and visitation information, the fees collected, and other pertinent data, shall be coordinated and compiled by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation and transmitted to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate. Such reports, which shall be transmitted . . . . annually, shall include any recommendations which the Bureau may have with respect to improving this aspect of the Land and Water Conservation Fund program."

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A summary of the 1976 administrative experiences with the Federal Recreation Fee Program and recommendations for improvement are presented.

1976 FEDERAL RECREATION BOR FIELD CHECK SURVEY

The annual BOR Field Check Survey is an integral part of efforts to coordinate and administer the Federal Recreation Fee Program. For the first time, all seven Federal land-managing agencies were represented in the survey.

The survey, informal and candid, was conducted from June 7 through August 30 by BOR personnel for the purpose of: acquainting staff members with the fee areas managed by the Federal agencies and the public using them, acquiring a better understanding of the operational concerns, listening to the public's needs and comments relative to improving both the Fee Program and the Federal recreation facilities. Letters were mailed to some park attendants informing them the visits would be taking place and in many situations brochures and fact sheets were distributed to park attendants and the general public. This BOR Field Check Survey has made for a good rapport with both the park attendants and recreating public.

As in the past, two major subject areas were chosen for their importance to Federal Recreation Fee Program operations: "Agency Implementation" and "Public Reaction and Understanding" (Exhibit 1).

In the "Agency Implementation" portion of the survey, the Bureau was concerned particularly with three points: 1) how the fee areas were posted, 2) were fee levels clearly indicated at recreation entrances, and 3) the knowledge of agency personnel about the Fee Program.

In the "Public Reaction and Understanding" portion of the survey, the focal points were concentrated on visitors' knowledge of the Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports, and the various fees. Visitors were then queried as to their satisfaction with the facilities and their feelings on the comparability of the fees at the area and the acceptability of recreation fees in general.

The survey included a minimum of seventy field evaluations (10 in each of the seven BOR regions) with at least 14 each (2 per region) to be administered at areas of the National Park Service, the Forest Service and the Corps of Engineers (Instructions, Exhibit 1). In answering questions for the "Agency Implementation" section, the field checker examined area posting, fee level indication, and attendant knowledge of the Fee Program.

The 1976 BOR Field Check Survey forms were completed and made available for distribution to the Federal land-managing agencies in November. Of the 86 Federal Recreation sites visited, 27 were operated by the National Park Service, 35 by the Forest Service, 15 by the Corps of Engineers, 5 by the Bureau of Land Management, 2 by the Tennessee Valley Authority and one each by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Fish and Wildlife Service. The results, though similar in many aspects to past surveys, revealed new findings which should be studied by the Interagency Federal Recreation Fee Task Force for possible implementation to improve the Federal Recreation Fee Program.

Data gathered in the "Agency Implementation" section showed that 95% (85% in 1975) of the sites visited had properly posted signs, 94% (91%) had the fee levels clearly indicated and 99% (97%) of the agencies' personnel manning the stations were knowledgeable about the Fee Program. Obviously, the Federal agencies are implementing the public information portion of the Fee Program.

The "Public Reaction and Understanding" data showed that out of 412 respondents only 55% (52%) heard of the Golden Eagle Passport and 56% (54%) heard of the Golden Age Passport. Out of 409 respondents, 75% (83%) heard of the user fees and only 30% heard of the special permit fees (Table 1). Few recreationists understand the three different types of fees. This nationwide summary indicates the need for stronger public information programs on the Federal Recreation Fee System.

Concerning satisfaction with facilities, out of 407 respondents, 88% (89%) stated that they were satisfied. Many praised the facilities provided by the Federal Government, whereas a few people suggested minor improvements. Pertaining to fee comparability with other agencies, out of 404 respondents 92% (90%) indicated that the fees in the area of survey were comparable with those of other public agency areas. Relating to overall acceptability of recreation fees, 85% of 404 respondents found the concept of entrance fees acceptable, 93% of 404 respondents found the concept of user fees acceptable and 89% of 379 respondents found the concept of special permit fees acceptable.

TABLE I - Public Reaction to Facilities and Fees, 1976 BOR Field Check Survey

AGENCY[1]	ITEMS														
	FACILITIES SATISFACTORY?			FEES COMPARABLE?			FEES ACCEPTABLE?								
	ALL			ALL			ENTRANCE FEES [2]			USER FEES [3]			SPECIAL PERMIT FEES [4]		
	TNI*	YES (%)	NO (%)	TNI*	YES (%)	NO (%)	TNI*	YES (%)	NO (%)	TNI*	YES (%)	NO (%)	TNI*	YES (%)	NO (%)
BLM	22	20 (91%)	2 (9%)	22	22 (100%)	-0-	22	18 (82%)	4 (18%)	22	21 (96%)	1 (4%)	22	21 (96%)	1 (4%)
BR	5	5 (100%)	-0-	5	5 (100%)	-0-	5	5 (100%)	-0-	5	5 (100%)	-0-	5	5 (100%)	-0-
CE	81	69 (85%)	12 (15%)	79	70 (89%)	9 (11%)	80	66 (82%)	14 (18%)	80	72 (90%)	8 (10%)	65	58 (89%)	7 (11%)
FWS	5	5 (100%)	-0-	5	5 (100%)	-0-	5	5 (100%)	-0-	5	5 (100%)	-0-	5	5 (100%)	-0-
FS	164	145 (88%)	19 (12%)	162	150 (93%)	12 (7%)	164	137 (84%)	27 (16%)	164	154 (94%)	10 (6%)	158	137 (87%)	21 (13%)
NPS	120	108 (90%)	12 (10%)	121	108 (89%)	13 (11%)	118	101 (86%)	17 (14%)	118	109 (92%)	9 (8%)	114	100 (88%)	14 (12%)
TVA	10	10 (100%)	-0-	10	10 (100%)	-0-	10	10 (100%)	-0-	10	10 (100%)	-0-	10	10 (100%)	-0-

*TNI = Total number interviewed

1/Interview took place at sites managed by these Federal agencies.
2/Used only by the National Park Service.
3/Used by all seven Federal land-managing agencies.
4/Used only by Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service and National Park Service in 1976.

Exhibit 2 shows the specific, candid comments made by the general public, the park attendants and the personnel from the BOR regional offices during the contacts. Some of the comments have considerable merit for the Federal Interagency Recreation Fee Task Force to consider to improve and upgrade their operations under the Federal Recreation Fee Program. Also, at the request of the agencies this survey will continue as an annual event.

1976 PUBLIC INFORMATION EFFORTS

Numerous information requests for Golden Eagle Passport literature were handled in 1976. A majority of the requests were handled by the National Park Service and the Forest Service, the only Federal agencies selling the Golden Eagle Passports. The three major sources of public information were: (1) the Federal Recreation Fee Brochures (Exhibits 3 and 4), (2) the increased coverage by various outdoor and family magazines which have carried special articles pertaining to the program and (3) previous Passport users.

To assist Senators and Congressmen in answering those persons inquiring about the Fee Program, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation provided all Congressional Offices with copies of the 1977 Fee Brochure.

Several news releases relating to fees were issued during the 1976-77 period by the Department of the Interior, the Department of the Army and the Tennessee Valley Authority. One describing the 1976 Fee Brochure (Exhibit 5) was issued February 15, 1976, by the Department of the Interior. This release reiterated the requirements and privileges of the Passports, and listed the places where they may be obtained.

An April 5, 1976, Department of the Army, Corps of Engineers news release (Exhibit 6), "New Camping Fees Announced for Corps of Engineers Recreation Areas," explained the new camping fees and listed all Corps of Engineers sites where camping fees will be collected.

The Department of the Interior issued on January 3, 1977, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's news release, "Golden Age and Golden Eagle Passports for 1977 Were Now Available" (Exhibit 7). Also, on January 27, 1977, the Department of the Interior issued the Bureau of Land Management's news release, "Interior Proposes Uniform Permits, Fees for Recreational Use of Public Lands." This release (Exhibit 8) explains the standardization of permits and fees for recreational users of the National Resource Lands administered by the Bureau of Land Mangement. The proposed BLM rulemaking (Exhibit 9) fully explains the rules for visitor use---other than developed recreation sites. The final rules on this matter should be published by mid-summer.

Exhibits 10 through 13 include news releases which were issued by the Tennessee Valley Authority explaining their: (1) increase in campground fees, (2) Land Between the Lakes demonstration area, (3) Mid-America's outdoor recreation mecca and (4) their proposed fall programs.

The Public information efforts are a very important part of the Federal Recreation Fee Program. The public is entitled to a comprehensive and well-administered program; comments and inquiries from the public help administrators pinpoint areas where the Fee Program needs improvement.

THE 1976 GOLDEN EAGLE/GOLDEN AGE PASSPORT PROGRAM

Table 11 summarizes the available data concerning 1976 and 1977 Passport distribution, sales and issuance. Data were provided by each of the seven Federal land-managing agencies.

The 1976 Golden Eagle Passport receipts amounted to $1,533,500 for 153,350 Passports sold by the National Park Service and the Forest Service. The National Park Service continued to lead in Passport sales, yet the Forest Service showed a 69 percent increase in its sales. Requests by both agencies for the 1977 Golden Eagle Passports nearly equalled the 1976 figures.

All seven Federal land-managing agencies continued to be active in issuing the 1976 Golden Age Passports. The number issued, 364,885, decreased from 1975, since the Golden Age Passport became a permanent

lifetime passport beginning January 1, 1975. The Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, Forest Service and the National Park Service continued as the major agencies in issuing the Passports.

The following chart lists the total number of Golden Eagle Passports sold and the total number of Golden Age Passports issued since the inception of the program on January 1, 1973.

YEAR	NUMBER OF GOLDEN EAGLE SOLD	NUMBER OF GOLDEN AGE ISSUED
1973	182,776	217,280
1974	125,521	313,618
1975	154,781	490,558*
1976	153,350	364,885
TOTAL	616,428	1,386,341

*Beginning January 1, 1975, permanent Golden Age Passports were issued.

TABLE II - DISTRIBUTION, SALES AND ISSUANCE OF GOLDEN EAGLE/GOLDEN AGE PASSPORTS, BY AGENCY, 1976-77

GOLDEN EAGLE PASSPORTS

AGENCY	1976			1977
	DISTRIBUTION	NUMBER SOLD	RECEIPTS	DISTRIBUTION
FS	21,665	693	$ 6,930.	20,000
NPS	304,000	152,657	1,526,570.	260,000
TOTAL	325,665	153,350	$1,533,500.	280,000

GOLDEN AGE PASSPORTS

AGENCY	1976		1977
	DISTRIBUTION	NUMBER ISSUED	DISTRIBUTION
BLM	6,000	2,700	-0- 1/
BR	16,000	13,586	10,000
CE	23,236	17,514	-0- 1/
FS	173,997	55,206	-0- 1/
FWS	2,988	1,719	-0- 1/
NPS	576,000	273,460	520,000
TVA	2,000	700	2,000
TOTAL	800,221	364,885	532,000

1/ Supply on hand

Tables III through VII summarize the 1976 Federal Recreation Fee Program data provided by the seven Federal land-managing agencies. A review of the data-gathering process will assist in understanding the information presented in the tables more clearly.

The guidelines provided by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation allowed each agency to define the term "management unit" in accordance with its own usage. The law requires that the data include numbers and location of recreation fee management units, campground capacity, annual visitation, fees collected and collection costs.

The existing and potential Federal recreation user fee management units decreased from the number reported in 1975. However, changes in reporting techniques used by the Forest Service and the restructuring of the Corps of Engineers program created the decrease. The entrance fee and the special permit management units remained about the same.

The amount of Federal recreation fees collected increased in all three fee categories---entrance, user and special permit. The grand total amounted to over $24 million as compared to $20.5 million in 1975.

The aggregate fee collection costs for all seven Federal land-managing agencies increased to over $9 million. The largest increase reported was in the special permit fee category, which was due to two factors. First, the special permit fee was issued for the first time by the Fish and Wildife Service and the National Park Service. Second, the Bureau of Land Management costs were inflated tremendously by the necessary environmental analysis records and statements for off road vehicle units, and the closer monitoring of events covered by the permits.

Increases prevailed in all three categories in the annual visitation to Federal recreation fee management units and the fee campgrounds during 1976. The annual visitation units of measurement are shown in both visitor hours and recreation days. 1/

1/ See definitions on page 19.

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TABLE III - NUMBER OF FEDERAL RECREATION FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS, BY AGENCY, 1976

AGENCY	USER FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		SPECIAL PERMIT FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		ENTRANCE FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS	
	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
BLM	51	30	41	15	NA	NA
BR	1	-0-	-0-	-0-	NA	NA
CE	479 1/	-0-	-0-	-0-	NA	NA
FS	1,844	-0-	128 2/	-0-	NA	NA
FWS	8	1	1	-0-	NA	NA
NPS	763/	1	1	1	67	3
TVA	5	-0-	-0-	-0-	NA	NA
TOTAL	2,464	32	171	16	67	3

NA = Not Applicable; NPS only agency with entrance fee areas.

1/ Includes Corps of Engineers camping units only.

2/ Forest Service reports that its "special management units" contained the same facilities as use fee units, but were available on a reservation basis. Special management units, their visitation, fees collected, etc. are reported in the use fee columns.

3/ In general, the National Park Service "management units" for the purposes of this report are individual national parks, national monuments; NPS actually had within its 1976 management units 244 locations in which use fees were collected.

TABLE IV - AMOUNT OF FEDERAL RECREATION FEES COLLECTED IN DOLLARS, BY AGENCY, 1976

AGENCY	RECREATION USE FEES COLLECTED	SPECIAL PERMIT FEES COLLECTED	RECREATION ENTRANCE FEES COLLECTED
BLM	$ 66,800.	$ 177,300.	$ NA
BR	298,800.	-0-	NA
CE	3,087,900.	-0-	NA
FS	5,156,000.	-0-	NA
FWS	32,200.	4,300.	NA
NPS	6,369,000.	11,700.	8,952,900.
TVA	256,200.	-0-	NA
TOTAL	$ 15,266,900.	$ 193,300.	$ 8,952,900.
GRAND TOTAL	$24,413,100.		

TABLE V - FEDERAL RECREATION FEE COLLECTION COSTS, BY AGENCY
1976

(A) USE FEE COLLECTION COSTS, BY AGENCY - 1976

AGENCY	DIRECT COSTS	INDIRECT COSTS
BLM	$ 31,300.	$ 22,100.
BR	370,700.	126,800.
CE	1,724,200.	371,500.
FS	1,167,200. 1/	466,800. 1/
FWS	8,500.	2,800.
NPS	1,857,400.	407,000.
TVA	82,100.	18,400.
TOTAL	$ 5,241,400.	$ 1,415,400.
GRAND TOTAL	$6,656,800.	

1/ Includes the Forest Service Special Permit Fee Collection Costs.

(B) SPECIAL PERMIT FEE COLLECTION COSTS, BY AGENCY - 1976

AGENCY	DIRECT COSTS	INDIRECT COSTS
BLM	$ 14,800.	$ 266,100. 2/
FWS	1,400.	-0-
NPS	1,500.	500.
TOTAL	$ 17,700.	$ 266,600.
GRAND TOTAL	$284,300.	

(No other agencies with Special Permit Fees)

2/ Bureau of Land Management costs are inflated by the costs required for necessary environmental analysis records and environmental statements.

(C) ENTRANCE FEE COLLECTION COSTS, NPS - 1976

AGENCY	DIRECT COSTS	INDIRECT COSTS
NPS	$ 1,807,800.	$ 348,200.
GRAND TOTAL	$ 2,156,000.	

(No other agencies with Entrance Fees)

(D) TOTAL OF COLLECTION COSTS, ALL AGENCIES - 1976

	USE FEE COSTS	SPECIAL PERMIT FEE COSTS	ENTRANCE FEE COSTS
ALL AGENCIES COST TOTALS	$ 6,656,800.	$ 284,300.	$ 2,156,000.
GRAND COST TOTAL	$ 9,097,100.		

TABLE VI - ANNUAL VISITATION TO FEDERAL RECREATION FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS, BY AGENCY 1976
(in thousands)

(A) ANNUAL VISITATION TO USE FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS - 1976

AGENCY	VISITOR HOURS		RECREATION DAYS	
	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
BLM	4,102.0	8,279.6	341.9	690.1
BR	2,178.9	-0-	726.3	-0-
CE	220,476.1 1/	-0-	18,372.8	-0-
FS	299,014.8	-0-	35,329.1	-0-
FWS	75.3	795.3	6.4	66.3
NPS	909,427.4	54.7	131,137.9	38.0
TVA	3,807.3	-0-	333.4	-0-
TOTAL	1,439,081.8	9,129.6	186,247.8	794.4

1/The Corps of Engineers annual visitation figures pertain only to camping areas and each Recreation Day is equivalent to 12 Visitor Hours.

(B) ANNUAL VISITATION TO ENTRANCE FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS - 1976

AGENCY	VISITOR HOURS		RECREATION DAYS	
	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
NPS	528,826.3	2,029.9	75,677.4	853.0

(No other agencies with such visitation)

(C) ANNUAL VISITATION TO SPECIAL PERMIT FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS - 1976

AGENCY	VISITOR HOURS		RECREATION DAYS	
	EXISTING	POTENTIAL	EXISTING	POTENTIAL
BLM	150,913.4	58,880.8	12,576.2	4,906.8
FWS	.9	-0-	.1	-0-
NPS	14,435.4	14,960.9	1,866.2	1,880.1
TOTAL	165,349.7	73,841.7	14,442.5	6,786.9

(No other agencies with such visitation)

TABLE VII - FEDERAL RECREATION FEE CAMPGROUND CAPACITY, BY AGENCY, 1976
(in thousands)

AGENCY	EXISTING CAMPGROUND CAPACITY-OTU OR PAOT*	POTENTIAL CAMPGROUND CAPACITY-OTU OR PAOT*
BLM	9.9	4.2
BR	- NONE	REPORTED -
CE	96.7 1/	-0-
FS	291.0	-0-
FWS	-0-	370.0
NPS	144.8	-0-
TVA	3.5	-0-
TOTAL	545.9	374.2

* OTU = One Time Use
PAOT = Persons At One Time

1/ The Corps of Engineers estimates that an average of 3.2 persons can be accommodated at one time at each developed campsite.

Postal Service 1973-74 Golden Eagle Passport Activity

Cooperative efforts on the behalf of the Department of the Interior and the United States Postal Service finally resulted in reimbursing the National Park Service for the Postal Service's sales of the 1973 and 1974 Golden Eagle Passports.

Fee Research - An Examination of Public Willingness to Pay Fees and Charges and the Fee Programs of Various Government Agencies

The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation's interest in the general public's willingness to pay user charges and fees to Federal, State and local entities and to private recreation entrepreneurs, led to a contract with the Economics Research Associates (ERA) of San Francisco, California to conduct a research on the subject matter. ERA's assignment was to examine both the fee structure of State and local governments and the private sector and to conduct a survey of public attitudes toward user fees at public recreation areas. The following work elements were their foundation:

1. Review prior literature and available data.

2. Survey existing fee policies and programs at the National, State, and local level.

3. Survey public attitudes toward the "willingness to pay" for outdoor recreation.

4. Summarize fees and charges programs by public agencies.

5. Compare user charges at public and private areas.

The Bureau authorized the study to develop base data as to the current fee policies of government agencies (measures of consistency in management), fee levels in comparable public and private areas (measures of competition), and public willingness to directly pay for recreation services.

The research program showed a general overall acceptance of user fees as a reasonable way to support the costs of special facilities and the operations and maintenance budgets for outdoor recreation. Other findings include: non-participants are generally older people; few non-participants have attended college and the majority are center city residents; most live on much lower incomes than do participants; picnicking has the highest overall appeal to the public; camping has a smaller group of active participants than the other listed activities ---except for hunting; generally more persons participate in activities at public areas and relatively few participate at both public and private areas; and as far as decreased participation in any activity, primitive camping lead the list.

Also, it was found that respondents typically accept user fees as a reasonable method of paying for outdoor recreation activities; most citizens also feel that recreation services should be on more of a pay-as-you-go basis; majority of respondents felt that fees at public recreation areas should be lower than at private areas; sites located in ocean areas consistently charged higher fees than those in mountain areas; participants would be willing to pay significantly higher user fees at public areas for all activities; willingness to pay for outdoor recreation activities is significantly higher than the cost last time; the costs and willingness to pay are generally lower for public than for private areas and costs and willingness to pay generally increase with the extent of facility development; fee structures are generally higher for State and local areas than for Federal developments, (notable exception to this is the fee range in effect at National Park Service areas if entrance fees are considered part of the daily site fee); elderly persons and children are the two groups most frequently eligible for discounted rates at all levels of government; actual fee collections are typically significantly lower than established goals.

TABLE VIII

PERCENT OF CITIZENS WHO BELIEVE OUTDOOR RECREATION SHOULD BE ON MORE OF A PAY-AS-YOU-GO BASIS
(By Demographic Breakdowns)

	Percent
Region of the Country	
Northeast	63.4%
North Central	56.4
South	63.7
West	61.3
Age	
16-24	52.0%
25-34	56.3
35-54	61.9
55 and over	76.1
Income	
Under $5,000	67.2%
$5,000 to $9,999	63.2
$10,000 to $19,999	62.1
$20,000 and over	53.9
Residence Area	
Urban	56.4%
Rural	70.2
Family Type	
With Children	58.0%
Without Children	65.0
Education	
Grade School	64.9%
High School	66.6
College	55.4

Source: Economics Research Associates

As with local and State governments, representatives of each of the land-managing agencies were asked to rank the importance of various factors in setting or establishing fees. The single most important factor was "comparable charges at other public recreation areas." This is in contrast to local and State governments who felt operations and maintenance costs to be the most important criteria. Federal agencies also place considerable importance on costs of administering a fee program, operating and maintenance costs, and estimated public benefits.

The structure of Federal recreation fee programs is governed by applicable laws and regulations. These govern the types of fee charging systems, the amount that can be charged (maximum of $4.00 per campsite), posting and signing of fee areas, special permits, and enforcement provision.

In most cases, camping is the primary activity for which fees are charged. The Corps of Engineers also charges for mechanical and hydraulic boat launching (up to $1.50 per boat per day). The National Park Service and Forest Service charge for selected sightseeing tours, while only the Forest Service has fees at selected outdoor swimming areas. Fee levels are generally quite consistent among the agencies, except for lower than average fees for the Bureau of Land Management areas. Average camping fees (for areas where fees are charged) are as follows:

National Park Service	$2.40
Forest Service	1.87
Corps of Engineers	2.08
Bureau of Land Management	1.42

In comparison, average private campsite fees were reported by the National Campground Owners Association at $5.83 in 1975, up from $5.21 in 1974. The 1975 range of fees was from $4.00 to $7.75.

Two basic special fee programs are offered at Federal recreation areas. The Golden Eagle Passport is honored by the National Park Service, and the Golden Age Passport is honored by all agencies.

Legal restrictions prevent the application of recreation area entrance fees for other than designated units of the National Park System. All other agencies charge by individual activity in accordance with established laws and regulations. In terms of preferences for fee collection mechanisms, only the Park Service felt entrance fees to be preferable. Others, particularly the Tennessee Valley Authority, felt activity fees to be more equitable and non-discriminatory. Additionally, the physical

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characteristics of areas, such as multiple access points at Corps of Engineers lakes, made entrance fee collection impracticable. Reservation systems are used at some Forest Service campground and satisfactory results have been reported.

Roles of Fee Programs in Budgetary Planning

User fees generally represent a relatively small portion of the overall Federal agency operations and maintenance budgets. Typically, user fees offset from 6 to 10 percent of operating and maintenance costs. By comparison, State and local government survey respondents indicated that States recover about 25 percent of operating and maintenance costs through user fees; counties, 20 percent; and cities, 12 percent.

In the budgeting process, the individual Federal agencies have differing philosophies as to the disposition and usage of recreation fees. For the Department of the Interior agencies (National Park Service, Bureau of Land Management, the Fish and Wildlife Service), fees accrue to the central agency and are then allocated over all projects. There is no set formula for returning fees to the collecting recreation area. The Forest Service and the Corps of Engineers return fees directly to the recreation area from which collected.

Impacts of Fee Programs

The four major land management agencies (National Park Service, Corps of Engineers, Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management) reported that they have observed no overall effect on visitation due to increases or decreases in recreation fees. All agencies reported that they did not know if there was any measurable effect on visitation by specific socio-economic groups due to fees. The Forest Service, however, reported that the lower rate of vandalism and better security under fee programs has led to greater use of fee campgrounds by the elderly and families with children.

Federal recreation administrators generally feel the public accepts fee programs. Two agencies, National Park Service and Forest Service, feel the public recognizes that fee programs provide services/facilities that would not otherwise be available. All Federal land management agencies agree that a consistent benefit of fee programs is the reduced rate of vandalism and general better care of facilities by the public under a fee program.

Copies of this report can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 at $1.10 per copy. (Stock Number 024-016-00087-1)

Federal Recreation Visitation Report for 1976 Fee and Non-Fee Areas

The seven Federal land-managing agencies which provide recreation opportunities for Americans registered slightly under 1.6 billion recreation days or just over 6.8 billion visitor hours of use for all Federal recreation areas---fee and non-fee---during calendar year 1976. The Forest Service, Corps of Engineers, National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management were the top four Federal agencies which provided nearly 92 percent of the visitation count. The other agencies which provide recreation opportunities include the Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service and the Tennessee Valley Authority. The geographical distribution of visits to the areas by States is shown in this report. (See Tables A through E)

A Federal fee area or management unit is an area which provides certain specialized outdoor recreation facilities, equipment or services (P.L. 93-303) at Federal expense and charge fees---entrance, user and/or special permit---to cover costs. A Federal non-fee area or management unit is an area in which none or only a portion of the specialized outdoor recreation facilities, equipment or services are provided and collection of fees is impractical.

The visitor hour is the most precise recreation use statistic currently available. It is also the most difficult to record accurately. However, it is important when considering the time-presence factors of recreation.

> A visitor hour is defined as the presence of one or more persons on an area of land or water for the purpose of engaging in one or more recreation activities during continuous, intermittent, or simultaneous periods of time aggregating 60 minutes.
>
> A visitor day is defined as twelve visitor hours, which may be aggregated continously, intermittently or simultaneously by one or more persons.

The recreation day is a less precise measurement. Because of its wide use in the past, it is more readily understood. It is also relatively easy to record or estimate. It is important to the understanding of the numbers of people using a specific area.

> A recreation day is defined as the presence of one person on an area of land or water for the purpose of engaging in one or more recreation activities during all or part of a calendar day.

(A visit is defined as the entry of one person into a recreation area or site to carry on one or more recreation activities.)

The National Park Service collects public use data in the field year-round, except at a few parks which are closed for the winter. These are reported annually in "visits" to the National Park System. There is no doubt that visits and recreation days are in many instances, synonymous. This is especially true in areas where day use or some dispersed recreation activities predominate. Examples of day use activities include picnicking, swimming, etc. Dispersed recreation refers to scattered, individual outdoor activities generally taking place throughout a large area, such as hiking, back packing, hunting, fishing, cross country skiing and the like. Because of the nature of these activities, participation is based on estimates using various techniques. In fact, all agencies must rely to some extent on estimates, since most Federal lands are not gated.

Five tables are included in this report. The first four tables (A, B, C and D) show use in visitor hours and recreation days for both fee and non-fee areas. The fifth table (E) summarizes this use by agency. Since the Bureau of Land Management was not in a position to provide direct information relating to the number of recreation days of use on their lands, it was necessary to compute the data on recreation days for both fee and non-fee management units by using an average factor for recreation days as reported by two of their States. Factors used were 12.0 visitor hours for the fee management units and 11.88 visitor hours for the non-fee management units.

TABLE A -
1976 VISITATION TO FEDERAL RECREATION FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS - VISITOR HOURS (in thousands)

NO.	STATE	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	FOREST SERVICE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	TOTAL
1	ALABAMA			1,230.1	1.1	1,662.0			2,893.2
2	ALASKA	26.2				1,190.4	1,767.7		2,984.3
3	ARIZONA	38,600.0				21,591.6	100,523.3		160,714.9
4	ARKANSAS			53,146.2		3,638.4	3,232.0		60,016.6
5	CALIFORNIA	89,061.6		8,565.6		81,708.0	396,369.8		575,705.0
6	COLORADO					24,357.6	66,912.5		91,270.1
7	CONNECTICUT								
8	DELAWARE				1.9				1.9
9	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						403.8		403.8
10	FLORIDA			.2	8.2	4,263.6	40,114.9		44,386.9
11	GEORGIA			6,672.5		3,734.4	976.3		11,383.2
12	HAWAII						1,541.0		1,541.0
13	IDAHO	4,852.7		143.0		8,782.8	1,398.8		15,177.3
14	ILLINOIS			5,395.1	5.7	1,198.8			6,599.6
15	INDIANA					1,580.4			1,580.4
16	IOWA			291.9					291.9
17	KANSAS			5,248.8					5,248.8
18	KENTUCKY			6,509.1		1,910.4	6,728.3	3,807.3	18,955.3
19	LOUISIANA					793.2			793.2
20	MAINE					188.4	17,167.0		17,355.4
21	MARYLAND						34,438.8		34,438.8
22	MASSACHUSETTS						10,671.4		10,671.4
23	MICHIGAN				5.2	7,462.8	2,797.7		10,265.7
24	MINNESOTA			631.6		5,481.6			6,113.2
25	MISSISSIPPI			4,117.2		670.8	30,942.4		35,730.4
26	MISSOURI			18,397.8		1,970.4	4,712.7		25,080.9
27	MONTANA	45.2		180.0		6,276.0	82,267.5		88,768.7
28	NEBRASKA			1,371.0		114.0	112.8		1,597.8
29	NEVADA	5,376.0	2,178.9			4,075.2	74,390.3		86,020.4
30	NEW HAMPSHIRE					6,294.0	27.2		6,321.2
31	NEW JERSEY						722.3		722.3
32	NEW MEXICO	8.0			4.5	7,118.4	7,331.9		14,462.8
33	NEW YORK					97.2	28,625.4		28,722.6
34	NORTH CAROLINA			1,417.2		3,588.0	122,632.1		127,637.3
35	NORTH DAKOTA			134.4			2,600.0		2,734.4
36	OHIO			1,882.8		308.4	93.8		2,285.0
37	OKLAHOMA			63,441.4	38.0	123.6	8,904.5		72,507.5
38	OREGON	13,106.1		244.7		26,739.6	6,456.8		46,547.2
39	PENNSYLVANIA			2,552.4		4,659.6	5,238.4		12,450.4
40	PUERTO RICO						1,079.1		1,079.1
41	RHODE ISLAND								
42	SOUTH CAROLINA			8,028.3		238.8			8,267.1
43	SOUTH DAKOTA			3,297.0		3,180.0	11,578.5		18,055.5
44	TENNESSEE			3,904.8		3,112.8	1,712.3		8,729.9
45	TEXAS			16,041.5		2,403.6	17,255.6		35,700.7
46	UTAH	3,818.6				24,790.8	57,616.4		86,225.8
47	VERMONT					350.4			350.4
48	VIRGINIA			5,708.4	.9	3,424.8	54,857.2		63,991.3
49	VIRGIN ISLANDS								
50	WASHINGTON	120.0		347.9	10.7	12,836.4	58,714.4		72,029.4
51	WEST VIRGINIA			1,575.2		3,736.8			5,312.0
52	WISCONSIN					4,951.2			4,951.2
53	WYOMING	1.0				8,409.6	189,774.0		198,184.6
TOTAL		155,015.4	2,178.9	220,476.1	76.2	299,014.8	1,452,689.1	3,807.3	2,133,257.8

TABLE B -
1976 VISITATION TO FEDERAL RECREATION FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS - RECREATION DAYS (in thousands)

NO.	STATE	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	FOREST SERVICE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	TOTAL
1	ALABAMA			102.5	.1	71.1			173.7
2	ALASKA	2.2				118.0	666.0		786.2
3	ARIZONA	3,216.7				1,856.8	10,751.7		15,825.2
4	ARKANSAS			4,428.8		240.6	1,634.8		6,304.2
5	CALIFORNIA	7,421.8		713.8		15,788.9	21,221.4		45,145.9
6	COLORADO					1,995.1	11,481.9		13,477.0
7	CONNECTICUT								
8	DELAWARE				.2				.2
9	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						1,385.1		1,385.1
10	FLORIDA			.1	.7	218.7	8,243.6		8,463.1
11	GEORGIA			556.0		197.1	346.6		1,099.7
12	HAWAII						694.5		694.5
13	IDAHO	404.4		11.9		695.6	543.8		1,655.7
14	ILLINOIS			449.6	.5	113.6			563.7
15	INDIANA					254.9			254.9
16	IOWA			24.3					24.3
17	KANSAS			437.4					437.4
18	KENTUCKY			542.4		62.0	2,078.2	333.4	3,016.0
19	LOUISIANA					30.5			30.5
20	MAINE					28.1			28.1
21	MARYLAND						5,689.5		5,689.5
22	MASSACHUSETTS						6,558.8		6,558.8
23	MICHIGAN				.4	1,096.0	696.6		1,793.0
24	MINNESOTA			52.6		796.6			849.2
25	MISSISSIPPI			343.1		20.3	8,704.3		9,067.7
26	MISSOURI			1,533.1		271.7	1,957.5		3,762.3
27	MONTANA	3.8		15.0		649.1	7,019.9		7,687.8
28	NEBRASKA			114.2		4.6	213.3		332.1
29	NEVADA	448.0	726.3			405.7	8,493.6		10,073.6
30	NEW HAMPSHIRE					781.3	13.6		794.9
31	NEW JERSEY						176.3		176.3
32	NEW MEXICO	.7			.4	613.7	2,289.0		2,903.8
33	NEW YORK					20.4	12,154.5		12,174.9
34	NORTH CAROLINA			118.1		254.2	18,384.3		18,756.6
35	NORTH DAKOTA			11.2			1,918.6		1,929.8
36	OHIO			156.9		24.9	107.7		289.5
37	OKLAHOMA			5,286.8	3.2	13.4	4,971.5		10,274.9
38	OREGON	1,092.2		20.4		1,581.6	971.2		3,665.4
39	PENNSYLVANIA			212.7		813.0	3,144.6		4,170.3
40	PUERTO RICO						1,034.3		1,034.3
41	RHODE ISLAND								
42	SOUTH CAROLINA			669.0		20.0			689.0
43	SOUTH DAKOTA			274.7		308.6	3,476.4		4,059.7
44	TENNESSEE			325.4		222.8	1,739.2		2,287.4
45	TEXAS			1,336.8		107.7	1,536.8		2,981.3
46	UTAH	318.2				2,648.4	8,891.1		11,857.7
47	VERMONT					60.4			60.4
48	VIRGINIA			475.7	.1	267.0	21,846.1		22,588.9
49	VIRGIN ISLANDS								
50	WASHINGTON	10.0		29.0	.9	965.4	7,505.4		8,510.7
51	WEST VIRGINIA			131.3		366.2			497.5
52	WISCONSIN					813.7			813.7
53	WYOMING	.1				531.4	17,364.8		17,896.3
TOTAL		12,918.1	726.3	18,372.8	6.5	35,329.1	205,906.5	333.4	273,592.7

TABLE C -
1976 VISITATION TO FEDERAL RECREATION NON-FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS - VISITOR HOURS (in thousands)

NO.	STATE	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	FOREST SERVICE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	TOTAL
1	ALABAMA			37,704.9	1,458.6	10,630.8	195.0	13,200.0	63,189.3
2	ALASKA	25,428.6			3,506.2	24,600.0	1,763.8		55,298.6
3	ARIZONA	55,949.7	44,613.8	463.8	1,598.0	120,972.0	3,779.6		227,376.9
4	ARKANSAS			120,409.1	1,968.7	31,099.2	195.7		153,672.7
5	CALIFORNIA	38,456.0	85,639.5	45,071.6	3,600.0	519,824.4	13,989.8		706,581.3
6	COLORADO	50,348.0	27,833.0	7,192.1	95.4	175,338.0	191.4		260,997.9
7	CONNECTICUT			4,917.7	2.0				4,919.7
8	DELAWARE			722.5	169.1				891.6
9	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						6,576.4		6,576.4
10	FLORIDA			16,225.4	9,992.3	33,868.8	4,695.6		64,782.1
11	GEORGIA			156,170.5	1,502.5	19,155.6	1,324.2	160.0	178,312.8
12	HAWAII				60.0		8,769.9		8,829.9
13	IDAHO	15,361.3	7,298.5	4,912.4	600.0	98,439.6	412.3		127,024.1
14	ILLINOIS			61,462.2	13,040.5	10,158.0	133.0		84,793.7
15	INDIANA			25,107.5	84.8	10,624.8	804.0		36,621.1
16	IOWA			58,272.0	774.6		414.7		59,461.3
17	KANSAS		11,072.4	48,368.0	469.2	558.0	43.2		60,510.8
18	KENTUCKY			89,647.9		37,471.2	351.8	8,005.6	135,476.5
19	LOUISIANA			11,994.9	476.4	6,582.0	279.1		19,332.4
20	MAINE				37.4	475.2			512.6
21	MARYLAND			240.2	204.0		12,305.6		12,749.8
22	MASSACHUSETTS			12,951.5	1,780.1		1,340.2		16,071.8
23	MICHIGAN	8,172.0		4,668.2	191.1	58,233.6	2,869.6		74,134.5
24	MINNESOTA	3,756.0		45,662.9	538.8	38,281.2	813.6		89,052.5
25	MISSISSIPPI			31,053.2	116.2	9,554.4	447.1	12.0	41,182.9
26	MISSOURI			85,329.0	662.5	15,168.0	3,639.3		104,798.8
27	MONTANA	14,774.8	6,076.9	4,166.5	1,635.7	86,002.8	342.8		112,999.5
28	NEBRASKA		4,873.3	20,566.7	266.6	1,596.0	21.1		27,323.7
29	NEVADA	18,111.4	42,436.0		440.0	17,014.8			78,002.2
30	NEW HAMPSHIRE			3,022.7		25,941.6			28,964.3
31	NEW JERSEY				568.7		4,582.1		5,150.8
32	NEW MEXICO	18,866.0	7,182.7	2,848.1	355.0	46,154.4	149.8		75,556.0
33	NEW YORK			2,112.7	921.9	397.2	3,711.9		7,143.7
34	NORTH CAROLINA			10,877.7	1,276.2	33,026.4	1,416.0	8,000.0	54,596.3
35	NORTH DAKOTA	36.0	7,836.6	8,251.3	810.8	1,442.4	3.6		18,380.7
36	OHIO			90,202.1	50.5	5,850.0	45.0		96,147.6
37	OKLAHOMA		14,399.3	152,860.2	3,393.0	4,866.0			175,518.5
38	OREGON	27,114.6	26,188.3	24,800.7	880.0	166,884.0	761.0		246,628.6
39	PENNSYLVANIA			39,771.7	70.9	20,010.0	4,622.0		64,474.6
40	PUERTO RICO					3,513.6			3,513.6
41	RHODE ISLAND				84.1				84.1
42	SOUTH CAROLINA			16,814.6	896.2	9,967.2	470.3		28,148.3
43	SOUTH DAKOTA	1,284.0	3,237.4	24,467.1	301.3	25,237.2	2,461.7		56,988.7
44	TENNESSEE			86,728.8	1,625.5	19,494.0	1,342.0	32,000.0	141,190.3
45	TEXAS		8,008.7	199,020.6	1,252.0	19,742.4	14,596.1		242,619.8
46	UTAH	17,199.8	32,892.2		83.3	109,021.2			159,196.5
47	VERMONT			1,921.7	30.6	10,534.8			12,487.1
48	VIRGINIA			18,023.4	1,935.5	34,135.2	3,201.9	60.0	57,356.0
49	VIRGIN ISLANDS				30.0		3,132.7		3,162.7
50	WASHINGTON	1,558.7	23,186.8	30,318.9	2,350.0	141,082.8	629.6		199,126.8
51	WEST VIRGINIA			25,132.9		16,268.4	2,699.5		44,100.8
52	WISCONSIN	5,280.0		11,483.0	9,151.9	17,871.6	2,689.5		46,476.0
53	WYOMING	10,737.0	25,081.2		152.6	63,033.6	181.7		99,186.1
TOTAL		312,433.9	377,856.6	1,641,938.9	71,490.7	2,100,122.4	112,395.2	61,437.6	4,677,675.3

TABLE D -
1976 VISITATION TO FEDERAL RECREATION NON-FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS - RECREATION DAYS (IN THOUSANDS)

NO.	STATE	BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	CORPS OF ENGINEERS	FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	FOREST SERVICE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	TOTAL
1	ALABAMA			8,569.3	121.5	3,079.9	557.5	3,300.0	15,628.2
2	ALASKA	2,140.5			292.2	11,832.4	176.9		14,442.0
3	ARIZONA	4,709.6	4,111.9	105.4	133.2	37,524.4	1,365.9		47,950.4
4	ARKANSAS			27,365.7	164.1	10,180.3	163.2		37,873.3
5	CALIFORNIA	3,237.0	15,077.4	10,243.5	300.0	280,394.7	5,944.7		315,197.3
6	COLORADO	4,238.0	5,271.4	1,634.6	7.9	79,717.9	111.6		90,981.4
7	CONNECTICUT			1,117.6	.2				1,117.8
8	DELAWARE			164.2	14.1				178.3
9	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						1,751.0		1,751.0
10	FLORIDA			3,687.6	832.7	7,982.1	1,683.2		14,185.6
11	GEORGIA			35,493.3	125.2	5,609.5	1,206.3	40.0	42,474.3
12	HAWAII				5.0		2,322.1		2,327.1
13	IDAHO	1,293.0	1,433.9	1,116.5	50.0	27,816.3	186.7		31,896.4
14	ILLINOIS			13,968.7	1,086.7	3,101.6	502.0		18,659.0
15	INDIANA			5,706.2	7.1	3,057.6	527.9		9,298.8
16	IOWA			13,243.6	64.5		393.4		13,701.5
17	KANSAS		2,150.0	10,992.7	39.1	361.7	21.6		13,565.1
18	KENTUCKY			20,374.5		23,053.3	351.8	2,320.2	46,099.8
19	LOUISIANA			2,726.1	48.0	1,611.8	279.2		4,665.1
20	MAINE				3.1	126.6			129.7
21	MARYLAND			54.6	17.0		4,553.2		4,624.8
22	MASSACHUSETTS			2,943.5	148.3		2,576.6		5,668.4
23	MICHIGAN	687.9		1,060.9	15.9	13,736.9	376.5		15,878.1
24	MINNESOTA	316.2		10,377.9	44.9	8,577.7	373.2		19,689.9
25	MISSISSIPPI			7,057.6	9.7	2,283.6	1,062.5	3.0	10,416.4
26	MISSOURI			19,393.0	55.2	3,792.9	3,560.4		26,801.5
27	MONTANA	1,243.7	1,148.7	946.9	136.3	22,266.0	344.3		26,085.9
28	NEBRASKA		968.8	4,674.3	22.2	865.0	18.3		6,548.6
29	NEVADA	1,524.5	6,746.6		36.7	7,512.8			15,820.6
30	NEW HAMPSHIRE			687.0		8,658.1			9,345.1
31	NEW JERSEY				47.4		1,246.2		1,293.6
32	NEW MEXICO	1,588.0	1,296.5	647.3	29.6	12,980.6	149.9		16,691.9
33	NEW YORK			480.2	76.8	91.9	1,225.5		1,874.4
34	NORTH CAROLINA			2,472.2	106.3	11,159.8	1,057.9	2,000.0	16,796.2
35	NORTH DAKOTA	3.0	1,387.0	1,875.3	67.6	393.4	7.1		3,733.4
36	OHIO			20,500.5	4.2	1,502.3	69.4		22,076.4
37	OKLAHOMA		3,164.7	34,741.0	282.8	1,763.6			39,952.1
38	OREGON	2,282.4	3,823.1	5,636.5	73.3	41,810.4	372.5		53,998.2
39	PENNSYLVANIA			9,039.0	5.9	5,105.6	892.2		15,042.7
40	PUERTO RICO					1,997.7			1,997.7
41	RHODE ISLAND				7.0				7.0
42	SOUTH CAROLINA			3,821.5	74.7	2,613.7	678.3		7,188.2
43	SOUTH DAKOTA	108.1	1,203.5	5,560.7	25.1	20,307.0	2,271.2		29,475.6
44	TENNESSEE			19,711.1	135.5	5,932.1	1,912.2	8,000.0	35,690.9
45	TEXAS		1,849.6	45,232.0	104.3	4,790.7	3,675.3		55,651.9
46	UTAH	1,447.8	3,162.7		6.9	35,115.3			39,732.7
47	VERMONT			436.7	2.5	2,995.2			3,434.4
48	VIRGINIA			4,096.2	161.3	10,055.6	3,852.6	15.0	18,180.7
49	VIRGIN ISLANDS				2.5		392.0		394.5
50	WASHINGTON	131.2	4,004.6	6,890.7	195.8	32,384.4	501.6		44,108.3
51	WEST VIRGINIA			5,712.0		3,838.6	1,079.8		10,630.4
52	WISCONSIN	444.4		2,609.8	762.7	4,216.5	264.6		8,298.0
53	WYOMING	903.8	4,889.1		12.7	24,560.0	124.8		30,490.4
TOTAL		26,299.1	61,689.5	373,167.9	5,965.7	786,757.5	50,183.1	15,678.2	1,319,741.0

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TABLE E -
1976 TOTAL VISITATION TO FEDERAL RECREATION MANAGEMENT UNITS (in Thousands)

AGENCY	FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		NON-FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS		FEE & NON-FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS	
	VISITOR HOURS AGENCY TOTAL	RECREATION DAYS AGENCY TOTAL	VISITOR HOURS AGENCY TOTAL	RECREATION DAYS AGENCY TOTAL	TOTAL VISITOR HOURS	TOTAL RECREATION DAYS
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT	155,015.4	12,918.1 1/	312,433.9	26,299.1 1/	467,449.3	39,217.2
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION	2,178.9	726.3	377,856.6	61,689.5	380,035.5	62,415.8
CORPS OF ENGINEERS	220,476.1 2/	18,372.8	1,641,938.9 2/	373,167.9	1,862,415.0	391,540.7
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE	76.2	6.5	71,490.7	5,965.7	71,566.9	5,972.2
FOREST SERVICE	299,014.8	35,329.1	2,100,122.4	786,757.5	2,399,137.2	822,086.6
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	1,452,689.1	205,906.5	112,395.2	50,183.1 3/	1,565,084.3 4/	256,089.6
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	3,807.3	333.4	61,437.6	15,678.2	65,244.9	16,011.6
GRAND TOTAL	2,133,257.8	273,592.7	4,677,675.3	1,319,741.0	6,810,933.1	1,593,333.7

1/ The Bureau of Outdoor Recreation computed the data on Recreation Days for the Bureau of Land Management, by using the average factor from the two States which supplied Recreation Days to that agency.

(For Fee Management Units the factor used was 12.0 hours.)
(For Non-Fee Management Units the factor used was 11.88 hours.)

2/ The Corps of Engineers applied the following factors for Visitor Hours.

(For Fee Management Units the factor used was 12.0 hours.)
(For Non-Fee Management Units the factor used was 4.4 hours.)

3/ In the National Park Service, Recreation Days are determined by taking the figure for each park having only day use facilities as being equal to total visits. In parks with overnight facilities, total visits were added to overnight stays to obtain Recreation Days.

4/ In the National Park Service's report, "Public Use of the National Park System - Calendar Year 1976," the Total Visitor Hours reported were 1,176.0 million. This variation from the Total Visitor Hours in the Federal Recreation Visitation Report for Fee and Non-Fee Areas results from the fact that many NPS fee units charge both entrance and user fees which are reflected in each visitation category. When the category totals are combined in an attempt to show total visitation to all fee units, double counting of visitation results.

Summary of Progress

Stabilization of the Fee Program during the past two years assisted the Federal agencies in reevaluating their data collection techniques. Several agencies have restructured their systems and the others are in various stages of planning. For the first time, six of the seven agencies were capable of providing visitation data in both visitor hours and recreation days for the 1976 Fee Report. The seventh agency stated that it would be capable of providing the recreation day data for the 1977 Fee Report.

Several of the agencies had a difficult time in meeting the deadline dates for transmitting the data to the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. This time-lag will be reduced when the affected data collection systems are improved.

Improved Public Awareness

The redesigning and rewriting of the 1976 Fee Brochure definitely assisted in the public's understanding of securing the Golden Eagle/ Golden Age Passports and their obtaining knowledge about the Fee Program. Requests for information and clarification were considerably fewer than in previous years.

Importance of the BOR Field Check Survey

The annual BOR Field Check Survey has proven to be an important tool in evaluating the Federal Recreation Fee Program. The results have been of importance to the Federal agencies in determining the needs, dislikes and direction which recreationists express. Thus, the purpose of the survey is its responding to the viewpoints of users so that the Federal role in outdoor recreation can improve. At the request of the Federal agencies, this annual field check survey will continue.

Federal Recreation Area Visitation Report

Uniformity in the Fee Program improved in 1976. The interagency Recreation Fee Task Force members agreed to use standard units of measurement---visitor hours and recreation days---and this resulted in the first visitation report on Federal recreation lands (fee and non-fee).

Completed Research Project

The Bureau's Fee Research contract, "Evaluation of Public Willingness to Pay User Charges for Use of Outdoor Recreation Areas and Facilities," provides recommendations which can lead to improvements in the Federal Recreation Fee Program. The study was completed in July 1976, and distributed widely that fall.

Exploring New Ideas

One element which is under experimental study by the Tennessee Valley Authority, Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service is a "seasonal rate" system. These agencies are trying to expand the summer recreation season by offering discount rates or lower rates earlier and later in the season. This may relieve some pressure from the parks which are crowded during the three summer months. Experimental reaction thus far has been very favorable.

On-Going Research Projects

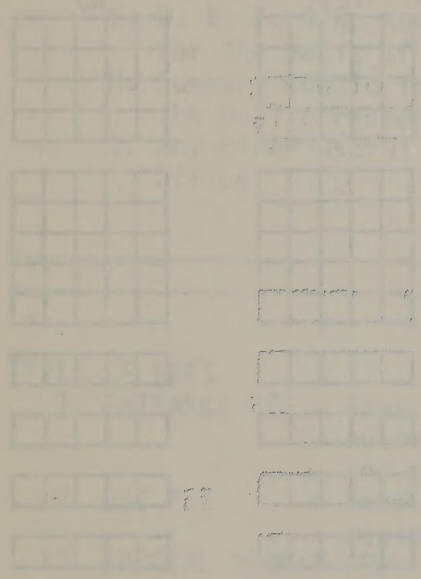
The findings of several research projects and administrative studies currently underway in the National Park Service, Tennessee Valley Authority, Forest Service and the Corps of Engineers will be shared with the Federal Interagency Recreation Fee Task Force when completed. These research/Administrative projects include, in part, the NPS's research on fees charged and concessions; the TVA's studies on Regional Resource Information System and Information System Planning.

Charging Uniform Fee Rates

The Federal Recreation Fee Program has been successful in implementing a uniform fee rate throughout the nation. A few isolated fee differences still exist, but the overall program is basically uniform. Studies by the agencies are being conducted this year to check if the rates should be increased to cover the operation and maintenance costs and if the fees are in line with those charged by other public bodies.

Recommended Actions for Improvement

When the various research projects are completed and have been thoroughly reviewed, the Federal Interagency Recreation Fee Task Force will make its recommendations.



Date: _____ EXHIBIT I BOR Region _____

FEDERAL RECREATION FEE PROGRAM

1976 BOR FIELD CHECK

(Instructions on reverse side)

1. AGENCY (circle one) NPS - FS - CE - BLM - FWS - TVA - BR

2. UNIT AREA NAME _____ State _____

3. AGENCY IMPLEMENTATION (check one per point)

	YES	NO
A. Are fee areas properly posted?		
B. Are fee levels clearly indicated?		
C. Are personnel program knowledgeable?		

D. Agency remarks:

E. Summary of reasons for negative notations:

4. PUBLIC REACTION AND UNDERSTANDING (check one per response)

	YES	NO
A. Have you heard of:		
the Golden Eagle Passport?		
the Golden Age Passport?		
user fees?		
special permit fees?		
B. Do you understand the purpose of:		
the Golden Eagle Passport?		
the Golden Age Passport?		
user fees?		
special permit fees?		
C. Are the facilities satisfactory?		
D. Are the fees comparable with other public agencies?		
E. Are recreation entrance fees acceptable to you?		
F. Are recreation user fees acceptable to you?		
G. Are recreation special permit fees acceptable to you?		
H. Summation of total response:		

I. Other remarks:

_____
BOR Representative

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Perform a minimum of 10 field checks, two each from the agencies listed.

   NWRO - NPS & FS & CE & BLM
   PSWRO - NPS & FS & CE & BLM & BR (Hoover Dam)
   SCRO - NPS & FS & CE & FWS (Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge)
   MCRO - NPS & FS & CE & BLM
   LCRO - NPS & FS & CE
   SERO - NPS & FS & CE & TVA
   NERO - NPS & FS & CE

2. Self-explanatory

3. Responses should be based on these criteria:
   A. Visibility, readability, placement of postings;
   B. Clarity, exactness, and prominence of fee level indication;
   C. Thoroughness, breadth, and depth of program knowledge; and
   D. & E. Self-explanatory.

4. Interview at least 5 members of the public per field check (total of 50 interviews). Information should be sought as follows:
   A. & B. Positive respondents should have some familiarity with general features of Passport or fee.
   C. D. E. F. & G. Respondent should be drawn out for true feelings, and for the basis of these feelings.
   H. Summary should include as much detail as possible, and any solutions the public respondents offered.
   I. Any other useful remarks of the agency, the public, and the Regional Office.

TYPES OF FEES

1. ENTRANCE FEE - Fees charged at designated national parks, monuments, recreation areas, seashores, historic and memorial parks and sites administered by the National Park Service
2. USE FEE - Fees charged for use of specialized sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense.
3. SPECIAL PERMIT FEE - Fees charged for special recreation permits issued for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles, and other specialized uses.

BOR 1976 FIELD CHECK FORM REPORT
RANDOM COMMENTS MADE

PUBLIC

Felt $2 campground fee reasonable.

No permanent on-site attendant.

One ranger managed several sites

Well maintained facilities.

Confused between Golden Eagle and Golden Age and concept of user fees and entrance fees.

Did not know Golden Eagle by name.

Felt that Golden Eagle should cover user fees.

NPS campgrounds superior to FS campgrounds.

NPS campgrounds offer more for the money.

Complained about disparity in sanitary facilities.

Felt entrance fees, when applying to camping, should be good for entire camp visit.

Felt fee schedule was very reasonable for the quality of sites available.

Never heard of Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports.

Approved the 10¢ fee for hot water and shower.

Felt fees were lower than at other public campgrounds.

Facility charges are very reasonable.

Approved of the $3.50 fee for hot water, electricity and shower.

Approved of the hook-up at each camp site.

No dump station for campers with trailers.

Found fees to be cheaper at NPS than at State parks.

Need for showers.

Dust is a problem when the wind blows.

Liked the ticketron arrangement.

Approved the higher fees, for they discouraged the "undesirable element."

Felt $4 per day was too much for a campground without showers.

Campers resented that some "no show" campers were using the sites reserved by ticketron system.

Preferred flush toilets.

Preferred trash cans at each site.

Satisfied with the high quality facilities provided--flush toilets but no showers.

Would like facility to permit several family groups to camp together.

Satisfied with facilities and maintenance, but would like showers.

Used same campground for 18 years.

Need more parking.

Long-term campers favor this area.

Provide paper towels in restroom.

Toilet paper was missing in restroom.

Garbage pick-up was poor.

Concerned about the rapid rise in fees.

Need showers and lighted toilets.

Water supply is clumsy.

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Confused between Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports.

Have little interest in the Golden Eagle since FS does not use it.

Need lightbulbs in restroom.

Need boat launching ramp.

Would like camp sites located closer to the water.

Each year the facilities are improved.

Ranger was thoughtful and courteous.

Playground is harzardous.

Need Boat dock.

Not sure of Golden Age purpose.

Good acceptance of use fees.

Support special permit fees even if not familiar with them.

Satisfied with facility quality and comparability of fees with other areas.

Need to designate water spigots better.

Too few restrooms.

Noisy (close to highway).

Very well maintained site.

Happy with facility.

Area could use another restroom.

Must issue additional Golden Age Passports to qualified spouses.

Fee areas cause confusion.

Prefer playground equipment for children.

Need shower/bathing facilities.

Like preservation of natural areas.

Willing to pay more for showers.

User and special permit fees are acceptable, depending upon their use.

Approved the overall total recreation fee program.

Area very clean.

Area too crowded.

Need more garbage collection and sanitation work.

Campsites too close together.

Overall impressions quite favorable.

Need more facilities.

Area very clean

Do not understand special permit fees.

Want more facilities.

Appreciate the lifeguard, cleanliness of restroom facilities and the well managed area.

Picnic facilities should be provided.

Facilities should have improved since user fees went up in price.

Pleased with fees charged and the services provided.

Swimming beach should be closer to camping area.

Fees are cheaper than other places.

Additional shower and laundry facilities would enhance camping area.

Camping area should have additional restroom--one restroom is not adequate to accommodate 54 units.

Golden Age Passport information needs to be explained.

Beautiful area and well maintained.

Would like showers.

Firewood was available.

Camping turn-offs are too small.

Picnic area is used more than the camping area.

State parks offer more varied types of recreation facilities.

Taxes should take care of entrance and user fees.

Needs additional restroom facility.

Fees should be charged for only facilities used.

Prefer flush toilets/showers-- would pay extra.

Separate overnight campers from other campers.

Like bicycle paths in campground and along roads.

Prefer to have park personnel available.

Opposed having motorcycles and bicycles in campground.

Need uniform personnel available.

Want showers.

Need to maintain order.

Toilets could be cleaner.

Good natural campground settings.

With exception of ORV's, special permit fees are all right.

Need to have park personnel around.

Campgrounds have less people and are quieter.

Prefer to not have park personnel present most of the time.

Should have telephone available.

People 65 and over should camp free.

Would like showers.

Prefer campground without electricity--keep larger trailers away.

Nice large campsites.

Do not like entrance fees.

Electrical hook-ups bring different types of people.

Happy that power boats are not allowed.

Would like to see beach users pay fee.

Restrooms clean.

Michigan State Park campgrounds are much cleaner than campgrounds in Ohio State Park system.

Likes fishing in area.

Fees very reasonable--probably too cheap.

If reasonable, entrance fee is OK.

Facilities OK--not important to have flush toilets.

People should not take baths in the lake.

Do not allow motorcycles in campgrounds and parks.

Special permit fees are acceptable if they do not occur in area where campground is located.

Would like to have FS provide overnight camping just off side of road.

Likes open space.

Likes flush toilets.

FS needs brochure to explain park.

Entrance fees OK if money is used to improve campground.

Important to have FS personnel available when facilities are used to their maximum.

Recreation areas should be free--there should not be an entrance fee.

Charging entrance fee should help control problems by eliminating undesirables.

Very concerned about ORV's--motorcycles on beaches.

Disapprove charging high fees at FS campgrounds without flush toilets.

Prefer entrance fee.

Have FS set aside back pack areas.

Should provide an interpretive program.

Not certain entrance fee is good.

Electricity should be available for cooking.

Price of Golden Eagle is too high.

Should level pads in campground.

Fees are too high for no additional facilities.

No water or electricity hook-up at camp sites.

Restroom equipped for handicapped.

Everything should be free--paid by tax money.

Fees too high for no electricity.

Would like to see more facilities.

Everything too high.

One fee permit should cover everything--entrance, user and special permit.

Too expensive for old people.

Fees too high for facilities.

Area clean and well maintained.

Disabled persons should be entitled to Golden Age Passports.

Garbage pick-up is being discontinued--must be taken to central location.

Good facilities.

Best campground in area.

Facilities run down--nothing new.

Passport information available by request only.

Passport pamphlets or posters not visible.

Small card on front fence states information pertaining to tours.

Various entrance fee levels are unfair.

Unfair that fees go to WASO first.

Area very nicely maintained.

Fantastic tour.

Do not mind paying 50¢ for the tour--cheaper than some privately run historic places.

Good interpretive displays and audio/visual.

Nice that tour groups are kept small.

Good camping facilities.

Fire wood should be available and not expensive.

Disapprove paying entrance fees whenever reentering park when camping for more than one day.

Concerned about the inaccessibility of National Park/recreation areas--fee and non-fee-to urban disadvantaged.

Favored a system for those who could not afford to use the areas.

Was not opposed to paying higher fees for use of area if portion of fee could be transferred to a special fund to help bring urban kids to camp area.

Golden Age Passport bearers were common to area.

No electricity or hot water.

Area well maintained.

Satisfied with the fee areas.

Some facilities could be improved.

Realized that fees charged were not enough to fully operate area.

No hot water and sanitary facilities not clean.

Facilities not well maintained.

Campground is run much better by FS than when leased to private contractor.

Firewood too expensive.

Lake water is not clean.

Area was difficult to find--lack of directional signs.

Complained about distance between pay station and camp area--½ to 1 mile.

Pleased with fee areas.

The Youth Conservation Corp is doing a good job--assist in maintenance of area and construction of new trails.

Facilities satisfactory for what you pay.

Willing to pay extra for electricity and water at each site.

Campsites too close together.

Complained about swimming, since a drowning occured the previous day.

Swimming area should be roped-off area.

RANDOM COMMENTS BY

AGENCY ATTENDANT

FS collection is higher than last year.

Better signing is needed by FS.

Some misunderstanding by public on use of Golden Eagle--many believe it entitles free use of fee campgrounds.

Area is well maintained--good operation management.

CE has problem with permanent campers working on nearby construction project--agency trying to enforce 14 day limit.

BLM has problems with collection system--park personnel not following up with evening check to see if campers have receipt.

Costs more to administer fee program than is collected, however, there is some value in the increased visitor contact.

In the NPS, volunteers make possible a better interpretative program than would otherwise be possible with only a paid staff.

Provision is needed for season's pass within fee schedule.

Golden Eagle should be expanded to include user fees and special permit fees.

No pamphlets have been received in over one year concerning Golden Age Passport Program.

Many complaints from users not being able to use Golden Eagle Passport.

CE facilities satisfactory for what you pay.

Many are willing to pay extra for electricity and water at each camp site.

Campsites are too close together.

Complained about swimming since a drowning occurred the previous day at the site.

Swimming area should be roped-off area.

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CE area never received a copy of 1975 Federal Recreation Fee Report.

FS indicated that some method of improving fee collection is necessary.

Expand use of Golden Eagle to cover users fees and special permit fees.

Some type of seasonal pass should be available for area users.

Fee information is not posted when personnel is on duty at the gate (on display when using honor system).

RANDOM COMMENTS MADE BY

BOR REGIONAL OFFICE

More people are knowledgeable of Golden Age than Golden Eagle Passports. (Even younger groups).

Public accepts entrance and user fees and the amounts charged.

Many respondents were less positive about concept of entrance fees--feeling it should be a tax-supported program.

Great number of respondents were not knowledgeable about special permit fees--but agreed with concept when explained.

Park personnel had fewer problems collecting fees--better signing and surveillance.

CE campgrounds provided more for the dollar.

Many felt entrance fee should be good for longer period of time.

More Canadian campers were noted--no complaints with fee system.

More advertising of Federal Recreation Fee Program through mass media is needed.

Encountered "Campground Hosts" at several FS sites.

Restroom and showers continue to be the most disconcerting aspect of campground development.

Special permit fees affect so few people, see little value in referring to them.

Little value in collecting fee data every year.

- Collect every second or third year.
- Include additional dimension of user expectation and satisfaction.
- Conduct survey in less expensive way.

Rewrite survey forms for more conversational context.

Found numerous FS campground underutilized.

Special permit fees are used for regulating the outfitters who run float trips.

Campers from California are better informed about Federal fees than most other travelers.

Fee program seems to be well accepted by the public.

FS and CE relied mainly on entrance bulletin boards and the "honor self service" system.

Golden Age permits were available at each campground entrance.

Some concern was voiced of the constant change in fee program and increase in fees with decrease in services and facilities.

Noticeable increase in visitors awareness of fee program over last years check.

Park administrators appear to be well informed of the fee program.

NPS park personnel did not receive copies of the 1975 Federal Recreation Fee Report.

Return visit to some fee areas and found superintendents and/or managers still not clear on the purpose of the survey--never have seen the report.

BOR Regional offices should distribute fee reports to areas to be visited now and in future surveys.

Several areas never received copies of the 1976 Golden Eagle/Golden Age Passports brochure.

Several NPS historic sites listed in '76 brochure did not charge entrance fees; but only to a facility conponent within the park.

Change brochure to avoid any misinterpretations.

Most people were not familiar with special permit fees.

Several people complained that Golden Eagle Passports could not be used other than for entrance fees.

Users suggested that Golden Eagle Passports use be expanded similar to the Golden Age Passport.

NPS should permit only one entrance fee for campers who use sites for several days in leave and reenter situations.

Several historic sites do not clearly indicate fee levels--usually done in person by staff members.

Historic sites received many favorable responses concerning tours, facilities and displays.

At several historic sites the entrance fee tickets explained the fee system on the back side.

Found annual fee field checks excellent time to coordinate Federal Land Acquisition and various land use objectives.

Fee levels not indicated visually--announced upon entering historic house.

Golden Eagle/Golden Age passports are not available at facility where fees are charged but at park headquarters (several miles away)--special regulations for a money safe.

No restrooms were available and parking was somewhat removed.

No Golden Eagle/Golden Age Passport brochures available.

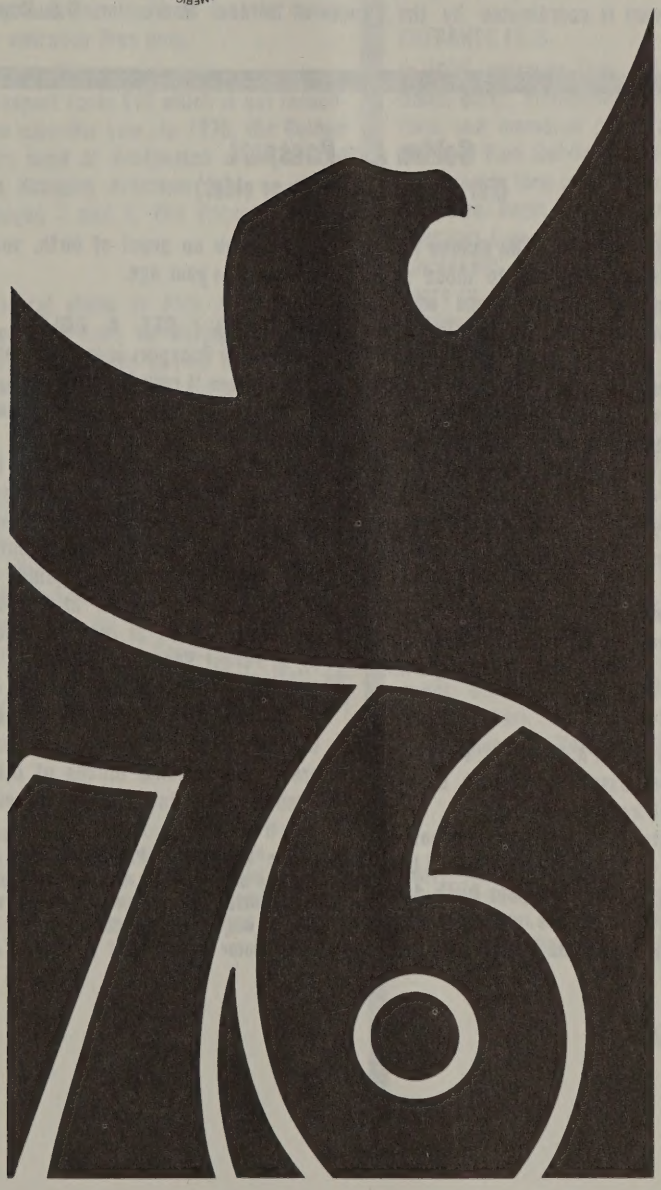
Have no real problems with fee program.

One BOR regional office contacted the areas superintendents or managers in advance by telephone and followed-up with correspondence explaining purpose of BOR field check visit.

BOR personnel handed out BOR information packet and copies of 1975 Federal Recreation Fee Report in some situations.

Golden Eagle Passport
Golden Age Passport
Federal Recreation Fees 1976

America's Bicentennial



To The Reader:

This brochure explains the 1976 Golden Eagle Passport and the lifetime Golden Age Passport — two congressionally authorized passes which can help you enjoy the parks and recreation areas managed by the Federal Government.

This brochure also explains the Federal recreation fee program. Some park or recreation areas and facilities managed by the Federal Government may be entered and used free of charge. Other areas and facilities require payment of either "entrance" or "use" fees — or both. "Entrance fees" are charged for entering some park or recreation areas (not all areas charge entrance fees — see list, pages 7 and 8). "Use fees" are charged for the use of certain facilities such as campgrounds, boat launching equipment, etc.

If you have any questions about the Golden Eagle Passport, Golden Age Passport, or Federal recreation fees after reading this brochure, please write the office nearest you that is listed on page 6.

Most revenues from Golden Eagle Passport sales, entrance, use, and special recreation permit fees go into Federal outdoor recreation programs under authority of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended. The Federal recreation fee program is coordinated by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Golden Age Passport
(For persons 62 years or older)

WHAT IS IT, AND WHAT IS IT GOOD FOR? The Golden Age Passport is a free lifetime entrance permit to those national parks, monuments, and recreation areas which charge entrance fees and are managed by the Federal Government (areas charging entrance fees in 1976 are listed on pages 7 and 8). It also provides a 50 percent discount on Federal "use" fees charged for facilities and services such as camping, boat launching, parking, etc. The Golden Age Passport does not cover fees charged by private concessioners.

The Golden Age Passport is issued free to citizens or permanent residents of the United States who are 62 years or older.

The Golden Age Passport admits the permit holder and a carload** of accompanying people. Where entry is not by private car, the Golden Age Passport admits the permit holder and his or her spouse and children.

HOW DO I OBTAIN A GOLDEN AGE PASSPORT? First, you may only obtain a Golden Age Passport in person. By law, Golden Age Passports are not available by mail.

Second, at the time you obtain a Golden Age Passport in person, you must show proof of age. Proof of age may be a State driver's license as long as it shows your birth date, or birth certificate (Medicare cards are not acceptable because they are also issued to people under 62 years). If you have no proof of birth, you must sign an affidavit attesting to your age.

WHERE DO I GET A GOLDEN AGE PASSPORT? The Golden Age Passport is available at most Federal recreation areas where it may be used. Thus, it may not be necessary to obtain the Passport before beginning a vacation trip, for example.

The Golden Age Passport may be obtained in person at National Park Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., regional offices (see addresses, page 6), and areas of the National Park System where entrance fees are charged (see list, pages 7 and 8). Golden Age Passports may also be obtained in person at Forest Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., at regional offices (see addresses, page 6), at Forest Supervisors' offices, and at most Ranger Station offices of the Forest Service. The Golden Age Passport is also available at Bureau of Land Management District Offices and recreation sites and at a number of recreation areas and regional offices of other participating Federal agencies. The Passport is not available at Post Offices.

** The Golden Age Passport admits the permit holder and any persons accompanying him or her in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle. A private noncommercial vehicle is any passenger car, station wagon, pickup, camper truck, motor home, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle used for private recreation purposes.

Golden Eagle Passport
(For persons under 62 years of age)

WHAT IS IT, AND WHAT IS IT GOOD FOR? The Golden Eagle Passport is an annual entrance permit to national parks, monuments, and recreation areas which charge entrance fees and are managed by the Federal Government (areas charging entrance fees in 1976 are listed on pages 7 and 8). It admits the permit holder and a carload* of accompanying people. Where entry is not by private car, the Golden Eagle Passport admits the permit holder and family group — parents, children, and spouse. The Golden Eagle Passport does not cover use fees, such as fees for camping, etc. It is valid for entrance fees only.

The Golden Eagle Passport costs $10 which is not refundable. It is good for one calendar year. In 1976, the Golden Eagle Passport may be used at designated areas of the National Park System charging entrance fees — these areas are listed on pages 7 and 8. The Passport is not transferable.

Those who plan several visits to Park System areas charging entrance fees may save by buying the Golden Eagle Passport for $10 rather than paying individual entrance fees (ranging from 50 cents per person to $3 per car) at each area.

HOW DO I GET A GOLDEN EAGLE PASSPORT? The Golden Eagle Passport may be purchased for $10 at National Park Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., regional offices (see addresses, page 6), and at areas of the National Park System where entrance fees are charged. Golden Eagle Passports may also be purchased at Forest Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., and regional offices (see addresses, page 6). The Passport is not available at Post Offices.

* The Golden Eagle Passport covers entrance fees for the permit holder and any persons accompanying him or her in a single, private noncommercial vehicle. A private noncommercial vehicle is defined as any passenger car, station wagon, pickup, camper truck, motor home, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle used for private recreation purposes.

Federal Recreation Fees 1976

The Golden Eagle Passport and Golden Age Passport were established as part of the Federal recreation fee program under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended. The program provides for the charging of entrance fees, recreation use fees, and fees for special recreation permits. Only those Federal areas designated as fee areas or facilities may charge entrance or recreation use fees.

ENTRANCE FEES

In 1976, entrance fees will be charged at designated national parks, monuments, recreation areas, seashores, historic and memorial parks and sites administered by the National Park Service (see list, pages 7 and 8).

Entrance fees may be paid on a single-visit basis or on an annual basis through purchase of the $10 Golden Eagle Passport (see box, "Golden Eagle Passport"). Citizens or permanent residents of the United States who are 62 years or older may obtain the free lifetime Golden Age Passport good for entrance fees (see box, "Golden Age Passport").

RECREATION USE FEES AND SPECIAL RECREATION PERMITS

In 1976, recreation use fees will be charged for use of specialized sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense. Fees may also be charged for special recreation permits issued for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles, and other specialized uses. Federal agencies authorized to charge use and permit fees are: Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Forest Service, Corps of Engineers, and Tennessee Valley Authority.

NOTE: No charges by private concessioners or other contractors operating within Federal recreation areas are covered by the Golden Eagle Passport, Golden Age Passport, single-visit entrance fees, recreation use fees, or special recreation permit fees.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Room 1013
18th and C Streets, N.W.
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Regional Offices
Mid-Atlantic Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Penn. 19106

Southeast Region
Scott-Hudgens Building
3401 Whipple Street
Atlanta, Georgia 30344

Southwest Region
Old Santa Fe Trail
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

North Atlantic Region
150 Causeway Street
Boston, Massachusetts 02114

Western Region
450 Golden Gate Avenue
P.O. Box 36036
San Francisco, California 94102

Midwest Region
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Pacific Northwest Region
523 Fourth and Pike Building
Seattle, Washington 98101

National Capital Parks
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

Rocky Mountain Region
655 Parfet Street
Lakewood, Colorado 80226

FOREST SERVICE

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Regional Offices
Northern Region
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana 59801

Rocky Mountain Region
11177 West 8th Avenue
Box 25127
Lakewood, Colorado 80225

Southwestern Region
517 Gold Avenue, SW
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87101

Intermountain Region
324 25th Street
Ogden, Utah 84401

California Region
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California 94111

Pacific Northwest Region
319 S.W. Pine Street
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, Oregon 97208

Southern Region
1720 Peachtree Road, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Eastern Region
633 West Wisconsin Avenue
Milwaukee, Wisconsin 53203

Alaska Region
Rural Route 4
Box 4979
Juneau, Alaska 99801

FEDERAL ENTRANCE FEE AREAS 1976

ARIZONA
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
Chiricahua National Monument
Grand Canyon National Park
Montezuma Castle National Monument
Petrified Forest National Park
Saguaro National Monument
Tonto National Monument
Tumacacori National Monument
Tuzigoot National Monument
Walnut Canyon National Monument

ARKANSAS
Pea Ridge National Military Park

CALIFORNIA
John Muir National Historic Site
Lassen Volcanic National Park
Muir Woods National Monument
Pinnacles National Monument
Sequoia—Kings Canyon National Parks
Yosemite National Park

COLORADO
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument
Colorado National Monument
Great Sand Dunes National Monument
Mesa Verde National Park
Rocky Mountain National Park

FLORIDA
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
Everglades National Park
Gulf Islands National Seashore

GEORGIA
Fort Pulaski National Monument

IDAHO
Craters of the Moon National Monument

MASSACHUSETTS
Adams National Historic Site
Cape Cod National Seashore
John F. Kennedy National Historic Site
Longfellow National Historic Site
Minute Man National Historical Park
Salem Maritime National Historic Site
Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site

MONTANA
Glacier National Park

NEBRASKA
Scotts Bluff National Monument

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NEW HAMPSHIRE
Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

NEW JERSEY
Edison National Historic Site
Morristown National Historical Park

NEW MEXICO
Aztec Ruins National Monument
Bandelier National Monument
Capulin Mountain National Monument
Carlsbad Caverns National Park
El Morro National Monument
Fort Union National Monument
White Sands National Monument

NEW YORK
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

NORTH DAKOTA
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park

OREGON
Crater Lake National Park

TENNESSEE
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

TEXAS
Fort Davis National Historic Park

UTAH
Arches National Park
Bryce Canyon National Park
Golden Spike National Historic Site
Natural Bridges National Monument
Zion National Park

VIRGINIA
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
Colonial National Historical Park
Shenandoah National Park

WASHINGTON
Mount Rainier National Park

WYOMING
Devil's Tower National Monument
Grand Teton National Park (Joint fee with Yellowstone)
Yellowstone National Park

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1977 GOLDEN EAGLE GOLDEN AGE PASSPORTS

TO THE READER:

This brochure explains the 1977 Golden Eagle Passport and the lifetime Golden Age Passport — two congressionally authorized passes which can help you enjoy the parks and recreation areas managed by the Federal Government.

This brochure also explains the Federal recreation fee program. Some park or recreation areas and facilities managed by the Federal Government may be entered and used free of charge. Other areas and facilities require payment of either "entrance" or "use" fees —or both. "Entrance fees" are charged for entering some park or recreation areas (not all areas charge entrance fees — see list, pages 7 and 8). "Use fees" are charged for the use of certain facilities such as campgrounds, boat launching equipment, etc. A third category of fees — special recreation permit fees — may be charged for specialized uses such as group activities, recreation events, and motorized recreation vehicles.

If you have any questions about the Golden Eagle Passport, Golden Age Passport, or Federal recreation fees after reading this brochure, please write the office nearest you that is listed on pages 5 and 6.

Most revenues from Golden Eagle Passport sales, entrance, use, and special recreation permit fees go into Federal outdoor recreation programs under authority of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended. The Federal recreation fee program is coordinated by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior.



GOLDEN AGE PASSPORT
For persons 62 years or older

What Is It, And What Is It Good For?
The Golden Age Passport is a free lifetime entrance permit to those national parks, monuments, and recreation areas which charge entrance fees and are managed by the Federal Government (areas charging entrance fees in 1977 are listed on pages 7 and 8). It also provides a 50 percent discount on Federal "use" fees charged for facilities and services such as camping, boat launching, parking, etc. The Golden Age Passport does not cover fees charged by private concessioners.

The Golden Age Passport is issued free to citizens or permanent residents of the United States who are 62 years or older.

The Golden Age Passport admits the permit holder and a carload† of accompanying people. Where entry is not by private car, the Golden Age Passport admits the permit holder and his or her spouse and children.

How Do I Obtain A Golden Age Passport?
First, you may only obtain a Golden Age Passport in person. *By law, Golden Age Passports are not available by mail.*

Second, at the time you obtain a Golden Age Passport in person, you must show proof of age. Proof of age may be a State driver's license as long as it shows your birth date, or birth certificate (Medicare cards are not acceptable because they are also issued to people under 62 years). If you have no proof of age, you must sign an affidavit attesting to your age.

Where Do I Get A Golden Age Passport?
The Golden Age Passport is available at most Federal recreation areas where it may be used. *Thus, it may not be necessary to obtain the Passport before beginning a vacation trip, for example.*

The Golden Age Passport may be obtained *in person* at National Park Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., regional offices (see addresses, page 5), and areas of the National Park System where entrance fees are charged (see list, pages 7 and 8). Golden Age Passports may also be obtained in person at Forest Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., at regional offices (see addresses, page 6), at Forest Supervisors' offices, and at most Ranger Station offices of the Forest Service. The Golden Age Passport is also available at Bureau of Land Management District Offices and recreation sites and at a number of recreation areas and regional offices of other participating Federal agencies. The Passport is not available at Post Offices.

† The Golden Age Passport admits the permit holder and any persons accompanying him or her in a single, private, noncommercial vehicle. A private noncommercial vehicle is any passenger car, station wagon, pickup, camper truck, motor home, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle used for private recreation purposes.

GOLDEN EAGLE PASSPORT
For persons under 62 years of age

What Is It, And What Is It Good For?
The Golden Eagle Passport is an annual entrance permit to national parks, monuments, and recreation areas which charge entrance fees and are managed by the Federal Government (areas charging entrance fees in 1977 are listed on pages 7 and 8). It admits the permit holder and a carload* of accompanying people. Where entry is not by private car, the Golden Eagle Passport admits the permit holder and family group — parents, children, and spouse. The Golden Eagle Passport does not cover use fees, such as fees for camping, etc. It is valid for entrance fees only.

The Golden Eagle Passport costs $10 which is not refundable. It is good for one calendar year. In 1977, the Golden Eagle Passport may be used at designated areas of the National Park System charging entrance fees — these areas are listed on pages 7 and 8. The Passport is not transferable.

Those who plan several visits to Park System areas charging entrance fees may save by buying the Golden Eagle Passport for $10 rather than paying individual entrance fees (ranging from 50 cents per person to $3 per car) at each area.

How Do I Get A Golden Eagle Passport?
The Golden Eagle Passport may be purchased in person or by mail for $10 at National Park Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., regional offices (see addresses, page 5), and at areas of the National Park System where entrance fees are charged. Golden Eagle Passports may also be purchased at Forest Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., and regional offices (see addresses, page 6). The Passport is not available at Post Offices.

* The Golden Eagle Passport covers entrance fees for the permit holder and any persons accompanying him or her in a single, private noncommercial vehicle. A private noncommercial vehicle is defined as any passenger car, station wagon, pickup, camper truck, motor home, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle used for private recreation purposes.

FEDERAL RECREATION FEES 1977

The Golden Eagle Passport and Golden Age Passport were established as part of the Federal recreation fee program under the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended. The program provides for the charging of entrance fees, recreation use fees, and fees for special recreation permits. Only those Federal areas designated as fee areas or facilities may charge entrance or recreation use fees.

Entrance Fees
In 1977, entrance fees will be charged at designated national parks, monuments, recreation areas, seashores, historic and memorial parks and sites administered by the National Park Service (see list, pages 7 and 8).

Entrance fees may be paid on a single-visit basis or on an annual basis through purchase of the $10 Golden Eagle Passport (see box, "Golden Eagle Passport"). Citizens or permanent residents of the United States who are 62 years or older may obtain the free lifetime Golden Age Passport good for entrance fees (see box, "Golden Age Passport").

Recreation Use Fees And Special Recreation Permit Fees
In 1977, recreation use fees will be charged for use of specialized sites, facilities, equipment, or services furnished at Federal expense. Fees may also be charged for special recreation permits issued for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles, and other specialized uses. Federal agencies authorized to charge use and permit fees are: Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, Forest Service, Corps of Engineers, and Tennessee Valley Authority.

NOTE: No charges by private concessioners or other contractors operating within Federal recreation areas are covered by the Golden Eagle Passport, Golden Age Passport, single-visit entrance fees, recreation use fees, or special recreation permit fees.



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Headquarters:

Room 1013
18th and C Streets, N.W.
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Regional Offices:

Mid-Atlantic Region
143 South Third Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
19106

Southeast Region
1895 Phoenix Blvd.
Atlanta, Georgia 30344

Southwest Region
Old Santa Fe Trail
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico
87501

North Atlantic Region
150 Causeway Street
Boston, Massachusetts
02114

Western Region
450 Golden Gate Avenue
P.O. Box 36063
San Francisco, California
94102

Midwest Region
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102

Pacific Northwest Region
601 Fourth and Pike Bldg.
Seattle, Washington
98101

National Capital Parks
1100 Ohio Drive, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20242

Rocky Mountain Region
655 Parfet Street
P.O. Box 25287
Lakewood, Colorado
80225



FOREST SERVICE

Headquarters:

U.S. Department of
Agriculture
Washington, D.C. 20250

Regional Offices:

Northern Region
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana 59801

Rocky Mountain Region
11177 West 8th Avenue
Box 25127
Lakewood, Colorado
80225

Southwestern Region
Federal Bldg.
517 Gold Avenue, SW
Albuquerque, New Mexico
87101

Intermountain Region
324 25th Street
Ogden, Utah 84401

California Region
630 Sansome Street
San Francisco, California
94111

Pacific Northwest Region
319 S.W. Pine Street
P.O. Box 3623
Portland, Oregon 97208

Southern Region
1720 Peachtree Rd., N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309

Eastern Region
633 West Wisconsin Ave.
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
53203

Alaska Region
Federal Office Bldg.
Box 1628
Juneau, Alaska 99802



FEDERAL ENTRANCE FEE AREAS 1977

This list does not include areas where recreation use fees and special recreation permit fees are charged.

Arizona
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
Chiricahua National Monument
Grand Canyon National Park
Montezuma Castle National Monument
Petrified Forest National Park
Saguaro National Monument
Tonto National Monument
Tumacacori National Monument
Tuzigoot National Monument
Walnut Canyon National Monument

Arkansas
Pea Ridge National Military Park

California
John Muir National Historic Site
Lassen Volcanic National Park
Muir Woods National Monument
Pinnacles National Monument
Sequoia—Kings Canyon National Parks
Yosemite National Park

Colorado
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument
Colorado National Monument
Great Sand Dunes National Monument
Mesa Verde National Park
Rocky Mountain National Park

Florida
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
Everglades National Park
Gulf Islands National Seashore

Georgia
Fort Pulaski National Monument

Idaho
Craters of the Moon National Monument

Massachusetts
Adams National Historic Site
Cape Cod National Seashore
John F. Kennedy National Historic Site
Longfellow National Historic Site
Minute Man National Historical Park
Salem Maritime National Historic Site
Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site

Montana
Glacier National Park

Nebraska
Scotts Bluff National Monument

New Hampshire
Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

New Jersey
Edison National Historic Site
Morristown National Historical Park

New Mexico
Aztec Ruins National Monument
Bandelier National Monument
Capulin Mountain National Monument
Carlsbad Caverns National Park
El Morro National Monument
Fort Union National Monument
White Sands National Monument

New York
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

North Dakota
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park

Oregon
Crater Lake National Park

South Dakota
Badlands National Monument

Tennessee
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park

Texas
Fort Davis National Historic Park

Utah
Arches National Park
Bryce Canyon National Park
Natural Bridges National Monument
Zion National Park

Virginia
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
Colonial National Historical Park
Shenandoah National Park

Washington
Mount Rainier National Park

Wyoming
Devil's Tower National Monument
Grand Teton National Park (Joint fee with Yellowstone)
Yellowstone National Park

EXHIBIT 5

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY

For release upon receipt (prepared 2/2/76) EBaldwin-Stover 202-343-5726

1976 GOLDEN EAGLE PASSPORT AND LIFETIME GOLDEN AGE PASSPORT NOW AVAILABLE

The 1976 Golden Eagle Passports and lifetime Golden Age Passports are now available at selected national parks, monuments, and recreation sites, where they provide admission.

Both the Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passports may be obtained at all 1976 designated Federal entrance fee areas listed below; at National Park Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., and Park Service regional offices; and at Forest Service headquarters, Washington, D.C., and Forest Service regional offices. Additionally, the Golden Age Passports may be obtained at Forest Supervisors' offices, at most Ranger Station offices of the Forest Service, at Bureau of Land Management District Offices and recreation sites, and at a number of recreation areas and regional offices of other participating Federal agencies.

The 1976 Golden Eagle Passport, for persons under 62 years of age, is good for one calendar year and costs $10. It admits the purchaser and all persons traveling with him in a private, noncommercial vehicle to designated areas listed below where entrance fees are charged. A private, noncommercial vehicle is any passenger car, station wagon, pickup, camper truck, motor home, motorcycle, or other motor vehicle used for private recreation purposes. When the purchaser is traveling by means other than private, noncommercial vehicle, the Passport will admit the Passport holder and accompanying spouse, children, and parents.

The Golden Eagle Passport does <u>not</u> cover recreation use fees, such as camping fees. Persons planning several visits to Park System areas that charge entrance fees may save money by buying the $10 Golden Eagle Passport rather than paying individual entrance fees which range from 50 cents per person to $3 per person.

The Golden Age Passport is good for the lifetime of the permittee. It is available free to citizens or permanent residents of the United States who are 62 years of age or older. The Golden Age Passport offers nearly the same entry privileges as the Golden Eagle Passport.

The Golden Age Passport admits the permittee and any persons traveling with him in a private, noncommercial vehicle to any designated Federal entrance fee area. Where the permittee is traveling by means other than private, noncommercial vehicle, the Golden Age Passport will admit the permittee, his spouse and children.

The Golden Age Passport also provides a 50 percent discount on camping and other use fees for designated recreation facilities and services provided by the Federal Government. The discount does not apply to special recreation permit fees charged for uses such as group activities, nor does it cover fees charged by private, non-Federal concessioners.

Golden Age Passports must be applied for in person and proof of age furnished or an affidavit must be signed attesting to the person's age.

An information brochure on the 1976 Golden Eagle and Golden Age Passport program, listing all Federal entrance fee areas by State and national and regional offices of the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service, is available from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, U.S. Department of the Interior, 18th and C Streets, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20240.

1976 FEDERAL ENTRANCE FEE AREAS

ARIZONA
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
Chiricahua National Monument
Grand Canyon National Park
Montezuma Castle National Monument
Petrified Forest National Park
Saguaro National Monument
Tonto National Monument
Tumacacori National Monument
Tuzigoot National Monument
Walnut Canyon National Monument

ARKANSAS
Pea Ridge National Military Park

CALIFORNIA
John Muir National Historic Site
Lassen Volcanic National Park
Muir Woods National Monument
Pinnacles National Monument
Sequoia—Kings Canyon National Parks
Yosemite National Park

COLORADO
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument
Colorado National Monument
Great Sand Dunes National Monument
Mesa Verde National Park
Rocky Mountain National Park

FLORIDA
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
Everglades National Park
Gulf Islands National Seashore

GEORGIA
Fort Pulaski National Monument

IDAHO
Craters of the Moon National Monument

MASSACHUSETTS
Adams National Historic Site
Cape Cod National Seashore
John F. Kennedy National Historic Site
Longfellow National Historic Site
Minute Man National Historical Park
Salem Maritime National Historic Site
Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site

MONTANA
Glacier National Park

NEBRASKA
Scotts Bluff National Monument

NEW HAMPSHIRE
Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

NEW JERSEY
Edison National Historic Site
Morristown National Historical Park

NEW MEXICO
Aztec Ruins National Monument
Bandelier National Monument
Capulin Mountain National Monument
Carlsbad Caverns National Park
El Morro National Monument
Fort Union National Monument
White Sands National Monument

NEW YORK
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

NORTH DAKOTA
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park

OREGON
Crater Lake National Park

TENNESSEE
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site

TEXAS
Fort Davis National Historic Park

UTAH
Arches National Park
Bryce Canyon National Park
Golden Spike National Historic Site
Natural Bridges National Monument
Zion National Park

VIRGINIA
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
Colonial National Historical Park
Shenandoah National Park

WASHINGTON
Mount Rainier National Park

WYOMING
Devil's Tower National Monument
Grand Teton National Park (Joint fee with Yellowstone)
Yellowstone National Park

NEWS RELEASE

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ENGINEERS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20314

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: April 5, 1976

Francis X. Kelly
202-693-6346

NEW CAMPING FEES ANNOUNCED FOR
CORPS OF ENGINEERS RECREATION AREAS

New camping fees to be collected at about 520 Army Corps of Engineers lakeside recreation areas were announced today by Major General Ernest Graves, Director of Civil Works, Office Chief of Engineers.

The Corps will operate 521 family camping areas at 138 projects in 29 states during the 1976 season with camping fees ranging from $1.00 to $3.50 per day. Areas providing electrical hookups will charge an extra $.50 fee. Group camping facilities will be available at 30 projects at fees ranging from $3.00 to $25.00 per day.

Camping fees collected at Corps-managed recreation areas are required by Public Law 93-303 when facilities are provided at federal expense. These facilities must include: tent/trailer spaces, drinking water, access roads, refuse containers, fireplaces, visitor protection, and toilets. Fees will be collected personally in the camping areas by Corps personnel.

At every recreation area where camping fees are charged, the Corps of Engineers provides at least one camping area where no fees are charged. These free camping areas may be primitive in nature but will contain designated campsites, sanitary facilities, and access roads.

Holders of "Golden Age Passports" will receive a 50 per cent reduction on camping fees at Corps-managed recreation areas.

General entrance (admission) fees are not collected at any Corps-managed recreation areas. The only authorized use fee, other than for camping, is for mechanical or hydraulic boat launching. Fees are not collected for any day-use facilities, such as picnic areas.

The following is a list of Army Corps of Engineers projects where camping fees will be collected.

ALABAMA

Coffeeville
Demopolis Lake
Warrior Lake
Holt Lake
W. F. George Lake
Wm. Dannelly Res.

ARKANSAS

Beaver Lake
Pool 2
Pool 3
Pool 5
David D. Terry
Murray Lock & Dam
Toad Suck Ferry Lock & Dam
Fort Smith
Lock & Dam #9
Lock & Dam #13
Blue Mountain Lake
Bull Shoals Lake
DeGray Lake
Lake Greeson
Lake Quachita
Greers Ferry Lake
Lake Dardanelle
Millwood
Nimrod Lake
Norfork Lake
Ozark Lake
Table Rock Lake

CALIFORNIA

New Hogan
Pine Flat
Success
Isabella
Lake Mendocino

FLORIDA

Lake Seminole

GEORGIA

Allatoona Lake
Lake Sidney Lanier
Clark Hill Lake
Hartwell Lake
W. F. George Lake
Lake Seminole
Carters Dam

IDAHO

Albeni Falls Dam
Dworshak Dam

ILLINOIS

Carlyle Lake
Lake Shelbyville
Rend Lake

IOWA

Rathbun Lake
Lake Red Rock

KANSAS

Council Grove
John Redmond
Marion
Kanopolis Lake
Melvern Lake
Milford Lake
Perry Lake
Pomona Lake
Tuttle Creek Lake
Wilson Lake

KENTUCKY

Barren River Lake
Green River Lake
Nolin River Lake
Rough River Lake
Buckhorn Lake
Lake Barkley
Lake Cumberland
Dewey Lake
Fishtrap Lake

MINNESOTA

Pine River Lake
Sandy Lake
Leech Lake

MISSISSIPPI

Arkabutla Lake
Enid Lake
Grenada Lake
Sardis Lake

MISSOURI

Bull Shoals Lake
Clearwater Lake
Pomme de Terre Lake
Stockton Lake
Table Rock Lake
Wappapello Lake

MONTANA

Fort Peck Lake

NEBRASKA

Lewis and Clark Lake
Harlan County Lake

NORTH CAROLINA

W. Kerr Scott Res.

NORTH DAKOTA

Lake Sakakawea

OHIO

Berlin Lake

OKLAHOMA

Canton
Chouteau & Newt Graham
Eufaula
Fort Gibson
Robert S. Kerr
Keystone
Oologah
Tenkiller Ferry
Texoma
Webbers Falls
Fort Supply
Heyburn
Hugo
Kaw

OREGON

John Day Lock & Dam
Cottage Grove Lake

PENNSYLVANIA

East Branch Lake
Shenango River Lake
Tionesta Lake
Youghiogheny River Lake
Raystown Lake

SOUTH CAROLINA

Clark Hill Lake
Hartwell Lake

SOUTH DAKOTA

Lewis and Clark Lake
Lake Francis Case
Lake Oahe
Lake Sharpe

TENNESSEE

Cordell Hull Res.
Cheatham Lake
J. Percy Priest Res.
Old Hickory Lake
Center Hill Lake
Dale Hollow Lake

TEXAS

Bardwell
Belton
Benbrook
Canyon
Hords Creek
Lavon
Pat Mayse
Lewisville
Navarro Mills
Proctor
Sam Rayburn
Somerville
Stillhouse Hollow
Town Bluff
Whitney
Texoma
Lake O' the Pines

Wright Patman Lake

VIRGINIA

John W. Flannagan Dam & Res.
John H. Kerr Res.
Philpott Lake
North Fork of Pound Lake

WASHINGTON

Ice Harbor Lock & Dam
McNary Lock & Dam

WEST VIRGINIA

Summersville Lake
Sutton Lake
East Lynn Lake

***

EXHIBIT 7

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION

For Release January 3, 1977 AKiser 202/343-5726

GOLDEN AGE AND GOLDEN EAGLE PASSPORTS FOR 1977 NOW AVAILABLE

The 1977 Golden Age and Golden Eagle Passports, authorized by Congress as a means of facilitating entrance to and use of selected parks, monuments, and recreation areas managed by the Federal Government, are now available for issuance or sale.

The Golden Age Passport is issued without charge to persons 62 years of age or older and is good for the lifetime of the permittee. It provides entry for the holder and accompanying persons and provides fifty percent discounts on Federal fees charged for "use" of facilities within the Federal areas. Non-Federal use fees, such as those charged by private concessionaires, are not discounted through use of the Golden Age Passport. Approximately 490,000 lifetime Golden Age Passports were issued during 1975.

The Golden Eagle Passport costing $10 is good for one calendar year and is available to persons under 62 years of age. The Passport permits the holder and accompanying persons in a single, private non-commerical vehicle to enter Federal Entrance Fee Areas. The Passport does not cover fees for the use of such facilities as camping grounds, boat launching docks, or parking areas. Some 155,000 Golden Eagle Passports were sold during 1975.

The Passports and information brochures describing their use may be obtained at fee areas designated by the Federal agencies or at the headquarters of the National Park Service, Washington, D. C., and its Regional Offices, or the Forest Service headquarters, Washington, D. C., and its Regional Offices. Other selling and distribution points are described in the information brochures.

Golden Age Passports must be applied for in person; proof of age or an affidavit is required.

A list of 1977 Federal entrance fee areas for which the Golden Age and Golden Eagle Passports are applicable follows:

(MORE)

FEDERAL ENTRANCE FEE AREAS 1977

This list does not include areas where recreation use fees and special recreation permit fees are charged.

Arizona
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
Chiricahua National Monument
Grand Canyon National Park
Montezuma Castle National Monument
Petrified Forest National Park
Saguaro National Monument
Tonto National Monument
Tumacacori National Monument
Tuzigoot National Monument
Walnut Canyon National Monument

Arkansas
Pea Ridge National Military Park

California
John Muir National Historic Site
Lassen Volcanic National Park
Muir Woods National Monument
Pinnacles National Monument
Sequoia--Kings Canyon National Parks
Yosemite National Park

Colorado
Black Canyon of the Gunnison National Monument
Colorado National Monument
Great Sand Dunes National Monument
Mesa Verde National Park
Rocky Mountain National Park

Florida
Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
Everglades National Park
Gulf Islands National Seashore

Georgia
Fort Pulaski National Monument

Idaho
Craters of the Moon National Monument

Massachusetts
Adams National Historic Site
Cape Cod National Seashore
John F. Kennedy National Historic Site
Longfellow National Historic Site
Minute Man National Historical Park
Salem Maritime National Historic Site
Saugus Iron Works National Historic Site

Montana
Glacier National Park

Nebraska
Scotts Bluff National Monument

New Hampshire
Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site

New Jersey
Edison National Historic Site
Morristown National Historical Park

New Mexico
Aztec Ruins National Monument
Bandelier National Monument
Capulin Mountain National Monument
Carlsbad Caverns National Park
El Morro National Monument
Fort Union National Monument
White Sands National Monument

New York
Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
Sagamore Hill National Historic Site
Theodore Roosevelt Birthplace National Historic Site
Vanderbilt Mansion National Historic Site

North Dakota
Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park

Oregon
Crater Lake National Park

South Dakota
Badlands National Monument

Tennessee
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
Chickamauga-Chattanooga National Military Park

Texas
Fort Davis National Historic Site

Utah
Arches National Park
Bryce Canyon National Park
Natural Bridges National Monument
Zion National Park

Virginia
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
Colonial National Historical Park
Shenandoah National Park

Washington
Mount Rainier National Park

Wyoming
Devil s Tower National Monument
Grand Teton National Park (Joint fee with Yellowstone)
Yellowstone National Park

INT: 1266-76

EXHIBIT 8

DEPARTMENT of the INTERIOR

news release

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

For Release January 27, 1977 Daugherty (202) 343-5718

INTERIOR PROPOSES UNIFORM PERMITS, FEES FOR RECREATIONAL USE OF PUBLIC LANDS

Standardized permits and fees for recreational users of the National Resource Lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management have been proposed in Department of the Interior regulations. **The proposed regulations were approved January 18.**

BLM Director Curt Berklund said the proposed regulations were drafted to conform with amendments to the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965 and provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976.

Berklund said the amendments bring recreation permits under specific laws for the first time. Although the Bureau has issued permits for recreational activity in the past, it has done so under general authority on land use delegated to field officers. Permit requirements and costs have occasionally differed among BLM offices.

The proposed regulations are being published in the Federal Register on January 27. They also would establish a base for using enforcement authority provided by the Acts, and allow the Bureau to better control high-density recreational use on National Trails, Wild and Scenic River areas and other crowded recreational areas.

The regulations would provide for collection of fees "for uses such as group activities, recreation events, motorized recreation vehicles and other specialized recreation uses." These regulations do not apply to developed recreation sites and facilities.

Fees would vary according to type of use. Commercial users would be charged a $10 filing fee and $25 per 100 user days. A user day is any calendar day, or part of a day, in which a guide, operator, or other commercial user has one patron on the National Resource Lands. Each additional patron counts as one more user day.

Public land users who hold competitive events on the lands also would pay the $10 filing fee and would be charged 5 percent of the gross receipts, $1 per participant per day, or a minimum $10 charge, whichever is greater.

(more)

Permits are also required for events involving 25 or more motorized recreation vehicles. A minimum of $1 will be charged for a permit for each event.

Permits may be required for use in certain special areas such as National Wild Rivers or National Trails if the authorized officer determines such action is necessary to protect the area. Extensive public notice will be given if this action is taken.

The regulations exempt activities of family units, consisting only of parents and their children, from permit requirements, except in certain special areas. Persons who wish merely to travel across or picnic on public lands also would not have to pay for permits.

Under the regulations, the permits would be available at any BLM State, District or area office. Under certain conditions, the office issuing permits may require bonding and insurance coverage.

Interested parties may submit written comments, suggestions or objections concerning the proposed rules to the Director (210), Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C. 20240 until March 14.

* * *

INT: 1661-77

EXHIBIT 9

federal register

THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1977

PART III

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

■

RULES FOR VISITOR USE—OTHER THAN DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

Proposed Rulemaking

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[43 CFR Parts 2920, 6260]

RULES FOR VISITOR USE—OTHER THAN DEVELOPED RECREATION SITES

Proposed Rulemaking

For many years, recreational uses of the public lands, not specifically provided for by existing law, were authorized by special land-use permits issued in accordance with regulations in 43 CFR Part 2920. Pub. L. 93–303, amending the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (Pub. L. 94–579), authorized recreational uses of the public lands under permit. Because these recreational uses are now authorized by law, special land-use permits are no longer appropriate for permitting such use, and a new permit system is necessary. Special recreation permits for recreational use at other than developed recreation sites shall generally not be required of individuals or families not making competitive and/or commercial use of the public land.

The purpose of the proposed rulemaking is to continue to allow recreational use of the national resource lands and to ensure a safe and enjoyable recreational experience for users while minimizing the environmental impact of their recreational use. This will be accomplished by a fair and equitable system of special recreation permits for recreational use of areas requiring management of such use needed to ensure a safe recreational experience for the user and to protect natural values.

This rulemaking would provide for issuance of permits and collection of fees for permits under authority contained in Pub. L. 93–303. These regulations would serve to implement the enforcement authority provided in the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended by Pub. L. 92–347, and 93–303, and on those areas covered by joint agreements between the Bureau of Land Management and State governments as provided for in Title II of the Sikes Act, as amended by Pub. L. 93–452. With exceptions provided by law, the enforcement provisions of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended, will apply to all special recreation permits issued for which a fee is charged.

Another purpose is to provide for certain controls necessary in the management of special areas such as trails in the National Trails System and river areas in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Four categories of permit are recognized: (a) commercial, (b) competitive, (c) motorized recreation vehicle, and (d) special areas. Fees generally will be charged for permits for these four categories of use. The basis for fees shall include, but not be limited to, resource impacts of permitted use, administrative costs, levels of supervision necessary, and comparability with fees charged by other Federal and non-Federal agencies. Fees collected will be used for recreational purposes as provided in the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended.

Insurance and bonding stipulations are included for the protection of the public, the users, the operators, and the Government.

Permits issued prior to the effective date of these regulations shall be honored, but new permits will be allowed only under the provisions of these regulations.

The proposed rules, when put into effect, will aid in the management of recreational uses and protection of resource values, and will enhance the public safety and welfare.

It is hereby determined that the publication of this proposed rulemaking is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332 (2)(C)) is required.

In accordance with the Department's policy on public participation in rulemaking (36 FR 8336) interested parties may submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed rules to the Director (210), Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C. 20240 until March 14, 1977.

Copies of comments, suggestions, or objections made pursuant to this notice will be available for public inspection in the Division of Legislation and Regulatory Management, Bureau of Land Management, Room 5555, Interior Building, Washington, D.C. 20240 during regular business hours (7:45 a.m.–4:15 p.m.)

It is therefore proposed to amend 43 CFR Chapter II in the manner set forth below.

PART 2920—SPECIAL LAND USE PERMITS

§ 2920.0–50 [Amended]

§§ 2920.0–2—2920.7 (Subpart 2924) [Deleted]

1. Part 2920 is amended by deleting § 2920.0–5(e), and Subpart 2924.

PART 6260—VISITOR MANAGEMENT

2. Part 6260 is amended by adding Subpart 6263 to the table of sections as follows:

• • • • •

Subpart 6263—Rules for Visitor Use—Other Than Developed Recreation Sites

Sec.

6263.0–1 Purpose.
6263.0–2 Objective.
6263.0–3 Authority.
6263.0–5 Definitions.
6263.0–7 Enforcement.
6263.1 Permits required.
6263.2 Applications.
6263.3 Issuance of permits.
6263.4 Fees.
6263.5 Terms.

3. Part 6260 is amended by adding Subpart 6263 to read as follows:

Subpart 6263—Rules for Visitor Use—Other Than Developed Recreation Sites

§ 6263.0–1 Purpose.

This subpart sets forth the procedures for authorizing certain recreational uses of lands and waters administered by the Bureau.

§ 6263.0–2 Objective.

To establish a permit and fee system for certain recreation uses of lands and waters administered by Bureau.

§ 6263.0–3 Authority.

The rules in this subpart are issued pursuant to: 43 U.S.C. 1201; 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.; 43 U.S.C. 1374; 43 U.S.C. 1181a; 16 U.S.C. 460(1–6a); 16 U.S.C. 670g–n; 16 U.S.C. 1271–1287; 16 U.S.C. 1241–1249.

§ 6263.0–5 Definitions.

For the purposes of this subpart:

(a) "Commercial use" is recreational use of the public lands for business or financial gain. When any permittee, employee or agent of a permittee, operator, or participant makes or attempts to make a profit, salary, increase his capital worth, advance or promote his business or financial standing, or supports, in any part, other programs or activities from amounts received from or for services rendered to customers or participants in the permitted activity, as a result of having the special recreation permit, the use will be considered commercial. The collection by a permittee or his agent of any fee, charge, or other compensation which is not strictly a sharing of, or is in excess of, actual expenses incurred for the purposes of the activity or use shall make the activity or use commercial. Use by educational and therapeutic institutions is considered commercial when the above criteria are met. Profit making organizations are automatically classified as commercial, even if that part of their activity covered by the permit is not profit making. Nonprofit status of any group or organization under the Internal Revenue or Postal Laws or regulations does not in itself determine whether an event or activity arranged by such a group or organization is noncommercial. Any person, group, or organization seeking to qualify as noncommercial shall have the burden of establishing to the satisfaction of the authorized officer that no financial or business gain will be derived from the proposed use.

(b) "Actual costs or expenses" are costs or expenses necessarily incurred for the permitted activity or use. These terms include, but are not limited to, the actual costs of such items as expendable equipment and supplies. Actual costs or expenses will not include any salaries, profit, increase of capital worth, allowances, or subsidies of any other activities of the permittee or sponsor, the purchase or amortization of nonexpendable supplies or equipment, any allowance for undersubscribed events, or any monetary compensation for sponsors or participants.

(c) "Competitive use" is any formally organized or structured use, event, or activity on public land in which there are the elements of competition between two or more contestants. Informal, spur-of-the-moment competition is not included.

(d) An "event" is a single, structured, organized, consolidated, or scheduled meeting or occurrence for the purpose of recreational use of the public lands. An event may be composed of several activities.

(e) "Educational use" is use by an institution which has been recognized as educational by Federal, State, or local government bodies, or regional accrediting bodies. Such use must have learning as the major objective, and there must be a teacher-pupil relationship present. National, regional, State, or local accreditation will normally qualify a school as noncommercial, but such accreditation in and of itself does not assure noncommercial status.

(f) An "operator" is a group, association, individual, corporation, or organization which provides recreational services.

(g) A "special area" is an area established as a component of either the National Trails System, the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, or an area covered by joint agreement between the Bureau of Land Management and a State government as provided for in Title II of the Sikes Act.

(h) "Rider/event" is one vehicle or animal, and driver or rider, regardless of the number of passengers, participating in competitive use of public lands in one event.

(i) A "User day" is any calendar day, or portion thereof, for each individual accompanied or serviced by an operator or permittee on the public lands.

(j) A "motorized recreation vehicle" is any vehicle employing a motor or engine, either internal combustion or noninternal combustion, for propulsion, capable of, or designed for, travel on or immediately over land or water used in any noncommercial, noncompetitive recreational activity; excluding any vehicle used for official government purposes.

§ 6263.0–7 Enforcement.

Any person who violates or fails to comply with the regulations of this subpart is subject to arrest and punishment pursuant to the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the National Trails Act, the Sikes Act, and other appropriate laws when applicable.

§ 6263.1 Permits required.

Special recreation permits are required for commercial, and competitive recreational uses of lands administered by the Bureau. When 25 or more motorized recreation vehicles are used in an event a special recreation permit will be required for the event. Special recreation permits are also required for use in special areas where the authorized officer determines the criteria of either the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, the Sikes Act, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, or National Trails Act requires their issuance. With the exception of use in special areas, special recreation permits are not required for recreational use by individuals, or individual immediate families. Notice will be given by the authorized officer in the FEDERAL REGISTER and regional news media when special recreation permits are required for recreational use other than commercial, competitive, and motorized recreation vehicle use in a special area. Access points in special areas will also be posted notifying the public of required permits for recreational use, other than commercial, competitive, and motorized recreation vehicle use.

§ 6263.2 Applications.

(a) *Forms and Maps.* Applications for special recreation permits shall be made to the authorized officer on forms approved by the Director, Bureau of Land Management. Applications shall include three copies of a map of sufficient scale and detail to allow identification of the proposed use area on the ground. The authorized officer may waive the requirement for maps where appropriate.

(b) *Supplemental Information.* The authorized officer may require the applicant to submit supplemental information in sufficient detail to evaluate the impact of the proposed event upon the lands and environment, including measures the applicant would take to mitigate impacts on the lands and environment.

(c) *Filing.* (1) The application may be filed in any office of the Bureau having jurisdiction over the lands to be used. Application for commercial, competitive, and motorized recreation vehicle uses must be filed a minimum of 120 days in advance of intended use unless a shorter time is authorized by the authorized officer. This advance filing also may be required of other organized use. Application should be made at the earliest possible time to provide for adequate consideration of the application prior to the intended use period. (2) Within 60 days of the filing date the authorized officer will inform the applicant if the decision on issuing the permit will be delayed. (3) The authorized officer may establish a maximum time by which applications will be accepted prior to date of proposed use.

§ 6263.3 Issuance of permits.

The approval of an application and subsequent issuance of a special recreation permit is discretionary with the authorized officer.

§ 6263.4 Fees.

(a) *Filing fees.* Applicants for special recreation permits for commercial or competitive uses shall include with their application a $10.00 nonrefundable filing fee.

(b) *Use Fees.* (1) Commercial use—a minimum of $25.00 is required for use of not in excess of 100 user days. Payment for use in excess of 100 user days shall be in the amount of $25.00 each additional 100 user days or fraction thereof. (2) Competitive use—the fee is five percent of the gross receipts, $1.00 per participant per day or $10.00 whichever is greater. When use is both commercial and competitive, the competitive fee shall be charged. (3) Special area use—fees may be required for special area uses by other than commercial, competitive, and motorized recreation vehicle users where the authorized officer determines that such charges are consistent with the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. A minimum fee of $1.00 will be charged for each permit for such use. (4) Motorized recreation vehicle use—a minimum fee of $1.00 will be charged for the permit for each event. (5) The authorized officer may charge larger fees than these minimums consistent with charges made for similar uses by other organizations and governmental agencies in the region of use. (6) Any change in established fees will be made in accordance with 43 U.S.C. 1734 (1976).

(c) *Payment of use fees.* (1) Payment of fees will be required at the time a permit is issued. (2) Where the amount of intended use cannot be precisely determined, the fee will be based on an estimation and payment will be required of that amount. The fee will be adjusted, based on actual use, after use is made. Refunds will be made or additional payment will be required to the extent the payment requirement for actual use varies from the initial amount paid by $10.00. (3) If an applicant is unable to pay the fee in advance, the authorized officer may allow the posting of a payment bond or other guarantee in an amount equal to the actual or estimated fee. The authorized officer will establish a payment date which is no later than 15 days following the use period.

(d) *Exceptions, exclusions, and exemptions.* (1) Nothing contained herein shall authorize Federal hunting, trapping, or fishing licenses, permits, or fees. (2) Fees of this part shall not be charged for commercial or other activities not related to recreation, including, but not limited to, organized tours or outings conducted for educational or scientific purposes related to the resources of the area visited by bona fide institutions established for these purposes. (3) Applicants for waiver of fees on this basis will be required to provide documentation of their official recognition as educational or scientific institutions by Federal, State, or local government bodies and will also be required to provide a statement as to the purposes of the visit proposed. (4) The use of areas for which a fee waiver is requested must relate directly to scientific or educational purposes. (5) No fee shall be charged for those special recreation permits required for: (i) Any hospital patient actively involved in medical treatment or therapy in the area visited; (ii) educational and therapeutic institutions that are not commercial; and (iii) individuals, and individual immediate families in units of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Trails System.

§ 6263.5 Terms.

(a) *General.* (1) A special recreation permit will be revocable at the discretion

of the authorized officer at any time. (2) Permits may be issued for a day, season of use, or such other time period considered appropriate by the authorized officer for the use involved. (3) A special recreation permit will not be issued for an area larger than the authorized officer determines is necessary for the contemplated use. The land may be surveyed or unsurveyed. (4) The operator or permittee will allow the authorized officer, or other duly authorized representative of the Bureau, to have access to and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers, and records of the operator or permittee involving transactions related to the permit. The operator or permittee also will allow the authorized officer, or other duly authorized representative of the Bureau, to have access to and the right to examine any directly pertinent books, documents, papers, and records of any employee or agent of the permittee or operator. These allowances and rights terminate 3 years after the expiration of the permit.

(b) *Stipulations.* A special recreation permit will contain such stipulations as the authorized officer considers necessary to protect the lands and resources involved and the public interest in general.

(c) *Bonds.* In addition to a payment bond, the authorized officer may require the posting of a cash or surety bond or other guarantee in such form and in such amount as the authorized officer determines to be sufficient to defray the costs of restoration and rehabilitation of the lands affected by the permitted use. Bonds and guarantees will be returned to the permittee upon satisfactory compliance with all permit stipulations, including restoration and rehabilitation requirements.

(d) *Insurance.* The authorized officer will require all commercial and competitive applicants, and may require other applicants, to obtain and submit a property damage, personal injury, and public liability insurance policy which he judges sufficient to protect the public and the United States. The policy shall name the United States Government as a co-insured and stipulate that the authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management will be notified 30 days in advance of the termination or modification of the policy.

(e) *Liability.* The permittee shall indemnify the United States against any responsibility or liability for damage, injury, or loss to persons and property which may occur during the permitted use period or as a result of such use.

(f) *Violation of Law.* The conviction of a violation of any Federal or State law or regulation concerning the conservation or protection of natural resources, the environment, endangered species, or antiquities that is related to said special recreation permit may result in the cancellation of the permit and/or denial of any subsequent permit applications.

JACK O. HORTON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

JANUARY 18, 1977.

[FR Doc.77-2322 Filed 1-21-77;8:45 am]

TVA NEWS

EXHIBIT 10

LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES
Golden Pond, Kentucky 42231
Phone 924-5602 (Area Code 502)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

For Immediate Release

CAMPGROUND RATES INCREASED AT TVA'S LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES

GOLDEN POND, KY.--Camping charges at family and group campgrounds in Land Between The Lakes, TVA's giant outdoor recreation area in western Kentucky and Tennessee, will be increased effective January 1, 1977. In general, this increase will be from $2.25 to $3.50 per night for an electrified site in two of the family campgrounds during the summer season and a moderate increase for meals and overnight lodging of groups at the Youth Station and Brandon Spring group camps.

Explaining the rate increases, Land Between The Lakes manager, Dr. Frank Holland, said, "These charges bring us in line with existing rates for using other state and Federal camping areas in the region and provide a more favorable comparison with the charges being made by the private campground operator."

"The increase reflects increased operating costs and higher expenses due to inflation," Holland said.

Electric hookups will cost 50 cents per night beginning January 1, 1977, at all campgrounds. Base camping charges will remain the same, $2 per site per night, at Hillman Ferry and Piney Campgrounds until May 15. During the summer season, May 15 to September 15, base camping charges will increase to $3 per site at Hillman Ferry and Piney Campgrounds. During the winter season, September 16 through May 14, camping rates will remain at $2 per site. There will be no increase in the base rate of $2 at Rushing Creek Campground for next summer.

In addition to the family campgrounds, campers can utilize any of the 27 informal use areas which dot the shorelines of Land Between The Lakes. There is no charge for camping in these areas.

TVA 16029 (LBL-12-74)

Land Between The Lakes Family Campground Rates

Family Campground	Summer (May 15-Sept. 15)	Winter (Sept. 16-May 14)	Electric Hookup
Hillman Ferry	$3.00	$2.00	$0.50
Piney	3.00	2.00	0.50
Rushing Creek	2.00	2.00	0.50

TVA NEWS

EXHIBIT II

LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES
Golden Pond, Kentucky 42231
Phone 924-5602 (Area Code 502)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES
NATIONAL DEMONSTRATION AREA

GOLDEN POND, KY.--Situated in extreme western Kentucky and Tennessee between two of the world's largest man-made impoundments is a 40-mile long, 8-mile wide green-capped peninsula that is rapidly becoming recognized as a major vacation destination, environmental education center, and outdoor recreation area. This area, known as Land Between The Lakes, is owned and operated by the Tennessee Valley Authority, an agency of the Federal government.

Located between TVA's Kentucky Lake and the U.S. Corps of Engineers' Lake Barkley, this land mass is being developed as a national demonstration in education and recreation. Here is an area with 170,000 acres managed under a multiple-use resource concept to provide recreation for the general public and an outdoor laboratory for research and demonstration.

Land Between The Lakes is located within a one day's drive of more than 76 million people. Here are more than 3,500 miles of unspoiled shoreline where young and old alike can come to enjoy the tranquil beauty of the lakes and the forests. Connected by a free-flowing canal, TVA' Kentucky Lake and the Corps' Lake Barkley bordering the area provide unlimited opportunities for visitors to sail, swim, fish, and boat.

Land Between The Lakes is a place for doing things in the out-of-doors--a place to camp with fishing buddy or family, to study at an outdoor school, to fish for slab crappie or largemouth bass, hunt fallow and white-tailed deer or wild turkey, or hike the more than 125 miles of improved trails.

Three Family Campgrounds

Camping is one of the most popular pastimes at TVA's Land Between The Lakes. Facilities range from campsites with modern conveniences to quiet lakeside retreats.

Three large family campgrounds located on the Kentucky Lake shoreline in Land Between The Lakes offer about 800 well-equipped sites. Sites vary from pull-ins, drive-throughs, and pull-offs; come in a wide variety of sizes, shapes, locations, and with an array of campground furniture.

-more-

TVA 16029 (LBL-12-74)

Hillman Ferry Campground, located about three miles south of Barkley Canal on the Kentucky Lake shoreline in the northern portion of the area, and Piney Campground, located near U.S. Highway 79 in the southern portion, are open year-round.

Rushing Creek Campground, straddling the Kentucky-Tennessee line midway in Land Between The Lakes, is open spring through fall. Each campground offers playfields, amphitheatres, newly designed sites, and during the summer months recreational programs conducted by interns from colleges and universities through the southeast and midwest.

27 Informal Use Areas

Campers and sportsmen who prefer a more informal camping experience will be especially pleased with the 27 informal use areas that dot the shorelines of both lakes. These are equipped with boat launching ramps, picnic tables, grills, and chemical toilets. They are especially popular with sportsmen and boaters who are looking for a "get-away-from-it-all" experience.

Ginger Ridge Back-Country Camp

A new experience in camping is now available at the Ginger Ridge Back-Country Camp, located on the Kentucky Lake shoreline in the southern portion of the area. This primitive camp offers solitude to campers who are looking for a back-to-nature experience. The 13-site area is unique in that it offers campers privacy via a central control gate. Only campers with reserved sites receive keys. Ginger Ridge Back-Country Camp sites are available by reservation only from early April to early November.

Camping First-Come-First-Served

Camping at the family campgrounds or any of the informal use areas is all on a first-come-first-served basis. The following rates are applicable at the family campgrounds for the seasons as indicated:

Land Between The Lakes Family Campground Rates

Family Campground	Summer (May 15-Sept. 15)	Winter (Sept. 16-May 14)	Electric Hook-Up
Hillman Ferry	$3.00	$2.00	$0.50
Piney	3.00	2.00	0.50
Rushing Creek	2.00	2.00	0.50

-more-

Group Camping Opportunities

Organized groups can choose from two facilities at Land Between The Lakes. Brandon Spring Group Camp, located in the southern portion of the area on a wooded knoll overlooking Bards Lake, offers an exciting new dimension in outdoor living. Brandon Spring is equipped with modern dormitory-style housing and cafeteria dining, a swimming pool, boat dock, and playfields. The camp is available year-round by reservation to a wide range of church, sportsmen, youth, and adult groups.

Camp Energy, a year-round camp located on Energy Lake in the northern portion of the area, can accommodate groups of tent campers. Also available by reservation, Camp Energy has central service buildings, assembly buildings, tables and grills, and free canoes.

Each camp has a variety of hiking trails, including a trail for the handicapped at Brandon Spring, and areas for outdoor or indoor group assembly.

Varied Recreational Opportunities

Whatever your recreational interests, there is a wide variety of activities to suit your taste at Land Between The Lakes.

Archery Range: Bowhunters and field archers can "sharpen their eye" at the 14-target field archery range located near Golden Pond.

Wranglers Camp: Horseback riders will find a series of trails and facilities for camping at the Wranglers Camp in the Lick Creek Valley. But You'll have to bring your own horse as there are no commercial facilities at Land Between The Lakes.

Hiking: Hikers can choose from more than 125 miles of improved hiking trails ranging in length from 1/4-mile to the 56-mile North-South Trail. Or backpackers can choose from more than 400 miles of back-country roads, 3,500 miles of shoreline, or the 170,000-acre area as a whole.

Other specialty trails include those for the handicapped, interpretive walks, and audio-visual and driving trails.

Wildlife: Wildlife observation is a favorite pastime of many visitors to the area. Driving the back-country roads, visitors may spot white-tailed or fallow deer, wild turkey, or during the winter a bald or golden eagle. There are more than 250 species of birds in Land Between The Lakes. A herd of buffalo can be seen grazing a 250-acre pasture in the southern portion.

-more-

Hunting: Wildlife and forestry management programs not only add to the aesthetic value of the area, but also make controlled hunting possible during the fall and winter months. Deer, turkey, quail, dove, squirrel, and rabbit are among the species that can be hunted in the area.

Fishing: Bank fishing for crappie, bluegill, catfish, and bass at a floating fishing pier is available to the public. Approximately 100 feet long and 8 feet wide, the pier is equipped with railings for safety and ramps for the handicapped. Fish attractors such as stake beds have been placed near the pier.

Off-Road Vehicles: Motorcycle riders and other off-road enthusiasts will find the 2,500-acre Turkey Bay ORV area equipped with camping space, unloading ramps, and sanitary facilities.

Scenic Drives: Scenic Kentucky Lake Drive, and overlooks such as Silo Overlook, Colson Hollow, and Ramey Overlook are popular picnicking and day-use areas.

Environmental Education Center

A favorite get-together place in Land Between The Lakes is the 5,000-acre Environmental Education Center, located in the northern portion of the area on the Lake Barkley shoreline.

Visitors to the center can enjoy films, slide presentations, and interpretive displays at Center Station; catch a panoramic view of Lake Barkley from atop Silo Overlook; or browse through Empire Farm, a fun-type educational facility where children of all ages can see domestic animals as well as tools and household furnishings that were used in the area many years ago.

Also in the Environmental Education Center is the Youth Station, an outdoor education facility where classroom groups can come to study and learn more about their environment in a natural outdoor setting. Dormitories and a cafeteria are provided for user groups.

Special Programs and Weekends

Campground programs at the three family campgrounds in Land Between The Lakes are conducted during the summer by recreation intern students from colleges and universities throughout the midwest and southeast. These programs vary from slide presentations and movies to children's activities, square dances, and family activity programming.

-more-

Special programming is also a highlight of the Environmental Education Center activities. Trail hikes, slide shows, workshops, and demonstrations involving candle dipping, sheepshearing, and bee keeping are all a part of the programs for this popular get-together place.

Special weekends such as Campers Fair, and annual Arts and Crafts Festival, Eagle, Civil War, and National Hunting and Fishing Day are just part of the numerous special events that the public can participate in at Land Between The Lakes.

For special program dates and times write PREVIEW, TVA, Land Between The Lakes, Golden Pond, KY 42231.

Campground program calendars can be picked up by campers each week at the entrance to each of the family campgrounds.

No Commercialism

No commercial establishments (including gas stations) are located within the boundaries of Land Between The Lakes. However, there are many fine marinas, resorts, motels, restaurants, shopping centers, and private campgrounds located on the east shore of Lake Barkley and the west shore of Kentucky Lake. At each of the four entrances to Land Between The Lakes there are state resort parks.

Additional Information

For further information or photographs to illustrate this material please call or write:

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TVA NEWS

EXHIBIT 12

LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES
Golden Pond, Kentucky 42231
Phone 924-5602 (Area Code 502)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES, MID-AMERICA'S OUTDOOR RECREATION MECCA

GOLDEN POND, KY.--Vacationers and travelers looking for a quiet "get-away-from-it-all place; hikers and backpackers looking for acres of land to roam; and sightseers interested in scenic and historic sites can find them all at Land Between The Lakes, the Tennessee Valley Authority's 170,000-acre public outdoor recreation area in western Kentucky and Tennessee.

Land Between The Lakes is located approximately 400 miles from Chicago, IL; 240 miles from Louisville, KY; 120 miles from Nashville, TN; 240 miles from St. Louis, MO; 260 miles from Indianapolis, IN; and 350 miles from Cincinnati, OH. This mid-America vacation area is within one day's drive of more than 76 million people.

This 40-mile long, 8-mile wide peninsula flanked by two of the world's largest man-made lakes is rapidly becoming one of the most popular destination areas for outdoor-oriented vacations.

Here are miles of unspoiled shoreline where young and old alike can come to relax and enjoy the tranquil beauty of the lakes and forests. Connected by a free-flowing canal, TVA's Kentucky Lake and the U.S. Corps of Engineers Lake Barkley provide a combined total of more than 3,500 miles of shoreline where visitors can sail, swim, fish for slab crappie and large-mouth bass, or boat in water with no restrictions on the size of the boat or motor.

Land Between The Lakes is a place for doing things. A place where visitors can camp in family campgrounds, informal lake access areas, or along vast strips of unspoiled shoreline. A place where students can attend an outdoor school. A place to hunt for deer or wild turkey, ride horseback, or hike the more than 125 miles of developed trails.

CAMPING OPPORTUNITIES

Camping is one of the most popular attractions of this vast outdoor playground. Facilities range from campsites with modern conveniences to quiet away-from-it-all lakeshore retreats. Three family campgrounds located on the Kentucky Lake shoreline offer about 800 well-equipped and many newly designed sites. Hillman Ferry, located about three miles south of Barkley Canal in the northern

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TVA 16029 (LBL-12-74)

portion of Land Between The Lakes, and Piney Campground, located near the southern entrance to the area about three miles off U.S. Highway 79, are open year-round. Rushing Creek, straddling the Kentucky-Tennessee line midway in Land Between The Lakes, is open spring through fall.

During the summer months recreation leaders conduct a wide variety of programs for children and adults which add to the family fun of campgrounds. Programs include campfires, guided nature walks, arts and crafts, and movies and slide presentations.

Camping at Hillman Ferry and Piney campgrounds May 15 through September 15 is $3.00 per night. During the winter season (September 16-May 14) camping at these two campgrounds is $2.00 per night. Camping at Rushing Creek is $2.00 per night for both seasons. Electrical hook-up at all campgrounds is an additional 50 cents per night.

Campers and sportsmen who prefer more informal camping and day-use areas will find an ideal spot at any one of the 27 informal use areas which dot the shorelines of Kentucky and Barkley lakes. Many of these areas are equipped with boat launching ramps, picnic tables and grills, and chemical toilets. They are especially popular with sportsmen and boaters looking for a "get-away-from-it-all" experience.

Ginger Ridge Back-Country Camp is a totally new experience in camping. This primitive campground offers privacy and solitude for campers who prefer a back-to-nature atmosphere. The 13-site area is unique in that it offers campers privacy via a central control gate. Only campers with reserved sites receive keys. The sites are available from early April to early November by reservation only.

GROUP CAMPING

Organized groups will find an outstanding recreation experience at any one of the two group camps in Land Between The Lakes. Brandon Spring Group Camp, located in the southern portion of the area on a wooded knoll overlooking Bards Lake, is the area's newest group camp. This ultra-modern camp offers an exciting dimension in outdoor living. Equipped with indoor housing and dining facilities, a swimming pool, boat dock, playfields, and trail system, Brandon Spring is available year-round by reservation to a wide range of church, sportsmen, youth, and adult groups.

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Camp Energy, a year-round camp located on Energy Lake near the Environmental Education Center in the northern portion of the area, can accommodate groups of tent campers ranging from 4 to 400. Also available by reservation, Energy has central service buildings, assembly buildings, tables and grills, and free canoes.

RECREATION AREAS

A variety of specialized recreational areas at Land Between The Lakes will suit just about any recreationist's taste. Bowhunters and archers will find the 14-target field archery range near Golden Pond a challenging course.

Horseback riders have a special area in the Lick Creek Valley of Land Between The Lakes. Known as Wranglers Camp, this area has a variety of horseback riding trails and facilities for camping and sheltering horses. Riders will have to bring their own horses, however, since there are no commercial facilities of any kind in Land Between The Lakes.

Hikers and backpackers will find the more than 125 miles of developed trails to be to their liking. Trails vary in length from the recently completed 60-mile North-South Trail to short 1/4-mile walks. Interpretive trails on resource management practices and the Civil War make the visitor more aware of the history and culture of the area.

There are even two short paved trails for the handicapped confined to wheelchairs--Long Creek and the Paw-Paw Path. A driving trail--the Resource Motor Trail--explains the wildlife and timber management practices employed at Land Between The Lakes.

Visitors cruising the more than 400 miles of back country roads in the area may spot white-tailed or fallow deer, wild turkey, giant Canada geese, or a bald or golden eagle.

One of the most popular attractions in Land Between The Lakes is a herd of buffalo which roams a 250-acre pasture in the southern portion of the area near the former site of Model, Tennessee.

Birding is a popular pastime and enthusiasts have the opportunity to identify more than 250 different species of birds.

HUNTING - FISHING

Wildlife and forestry management programs not only add to the aesthetic value of the area, but also make controlled hunting possible during the fall and

-more-

winter months. Land Between The Lakes is managed under a multiple-use management concept permitting a variety of recreation and education opportunities.

Deer, turkey, quail, dove, and squirrel are among the species hunters can pursue. Hunters must have a valid state license and a Land Between The Lakes small game permit. Bowhunting and gun hunting is permitted during specified seasons.

Bank fishing for crappie, bluegill, catfish, and bass at a floating fishing pier near Devils Elbow is available to the public. Approximately 100 feet long and 8 feet wide, the pier is equipped with railings for safety and ramps for the handicapped. Fish attractors such as stake beds have been placed near the pier.

The Environmental Education Center is a favorite "get-together" place in Land Between The Lakes. Located near the Lake Barkley shoreline, the 5,000-acre tract of land has been especially set aside as a focal point of environmental education. Visitors to the area can enjoy films, slide presentations, and displays at Center Station or catch a panoramic view of Lake Barkley from atop an old farm silo.

Children and adults alike will enjoy browsing through Empire Farm, a fun-type educational facility where visitors can see domestic animals and tools, and household furnishings that were used in the area.

The Youth Station, also located in the Environmental Education Center, is an outdoor school where classroom groups can come to study and learn more about their environment in a natural setting. Dormitories and a cafeteria are provided for the user groups.

SPECIAL PROGRAMS

Special programs, weekends, events and activities make Land Between The Lakes an exciting place for visitors. These programs are conducted regularly for the visiting public and include such diverse activities as searching for eagles along the coves and inlets, exploring the shoreline for artifacts, spinning and weaving workshops, sheepshearing and beekeeping demonstrations, candle dipping and candy pulls. Special programming is also conducted in the family campgrounds. Early morning bird walks, wildflower and natural food hikes, bike races, and arts and crafts festivals are all part of the activities available to the general public.

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Land Between The Lakes is a non-commercial area. There are no gas stations, stores, restaurants, or motels. For visitors who aren't campers there are scores of resort parks, fishing camps, resorts, motels, and restaurants along the west shoreline of Kentucky Lake and the east shoreline of Lake Barkley. Many vacationers who use these facilities take advantage of the day-use facilities in Land Between The Lakes.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

For brochures or additional information on Land Between The Lakes or the programs planned for the 1977 season, write Reports Section, Land Between The Lakes-TVA, Box GR77, Golden Pond, KY 42231, or call 502-924-5602.

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TVA NEWS

EXHIBIT 13

LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES
Golden Pond, Kentucky 42231
Phone 924-5602 (Area Code 502)

TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

April 20, 1977

SHORT SHOTS FROM

LAND BETWEEN THE LAKES

Turkey Hunting Season

The 1977 turkey hunting season opened in TVA's Land Between The Lakes April 20th and will continue through the 30th, in both Kentucky and Tennessee. Hunting will be permitted from sunrise to sunset and hunters may take one turkey gobbler with visible beard per hunter per state.

A Land Between The Lakes turkey hunting permit is required for each hunter for each state. These permits can be obtained free of charge by presenting a valid state hunting license at any of the information-check stations in Land Between The Lakes or at Center Station in the Environmental Education Center.

Hunters are not required to check in, and only successful hunters must check out. All turkeys harvested must be checked out with tags provided free at the check stations.

For additional information, contact TVA, Land Between The Lakes, Golden Pond, KY 42231, or telephone 502-924-5602.

Rushing Creek and Ginger Ridge Open

Rushing Creek Family Campground, straddling the Kentucky-Tennessee line in TVA's Land Between The Lakes, will open May 18, 1977. Rates will be $2 per site per night and a 50 cent charge for electrical hookup. Hillman Ferry and Piney Family Campgrounds are already open and rates are $3 per site per night and 50 cents for electricity.

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TVA 16029 (LBL-12-74)

Registered camping at Ginger Ridge Back-Country Camp will coincide with the opening of Rushing Creek Campground. User fee of $1 per vehicle per day will remain the same.

For additional information, contact TVA, Land Between The Lakes, Golden Pond, KY 42231, or telephone 502-924-5602.

Free Use Area Worship Services

The Free Use Area Worship Services located on the canal loop have been cancelled for the upcoming camping season. Worship services in each of the family campgrounds in TVA's Land Between The Lakes--Hillman Ferry, Rushing Creek, and Piney--will be held each Sunday morning, Memorial Day through Labor Day weekends, as a part of the Land Between The Lakes Area Ministry program.

Bowfishing Jamboree May 6-8

The Balcoky Bowhunters Club and TVA will sponsor the 6th annual Statewide Bowfish Jamboree, at Camp Energy in TVA's Land Between The Lakes, Friday-Sunday, May 6-8, 1977.

Registration will begin at 8 a.m. Friday, May 6, with final check-in Sunday, May 8, at 1 p.m. There will be an open division in addition to the Kentucky Bowhunters Association Division. Participants will be charged a $3 fee.

For additional information contact, Carp Shoot, TVA, Land Between The Lakes, Golden Pond, KY 42231.

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APPENDICES

The following appendices are composites of selected agency recreation fee program data for 1976. All data are shown in the State location of the particular management unit. The seven appendices represent reports from all seven Federal land-managing agencies with recreation fee management units.

The time frame for the appendix data is the same as that for other Tables in this report, January 1, 1976 through December 31, 1976. Data included in these Appendices were chosen primarily for the best portrayal of the agency's 1976 Fee Program. The data displayed may vary slightly from agency to agency, but comparisons can still be readily made.

APPENDIX A, p. 1 - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1976

STATE	EXISTING USER FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS	EXISTING SPECIAL PERMIT MANAGEMENT UNITS	EXISTING CAMPGROUND CAPACITY (OTU OR PAOT)*	AV (VISITOR HRS) TO EXISTING		USER FEES COLLECTED*
				USER FEE MGMT. UNITS *	SPECIAL PERMITS MGMT. UNITS *	
ALABAMA						
ALASKA	4	2	.1	4.5	21.7	.3
ARIZONA		4			38,600.0	
ARKANSAS						
CALIFORNIA	23	4	5.9	2,661.6	86,400.0	26.5
COLORADO						
CONNECTICUT						
DELAWARE						
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
FLORIDA						
GEORGIA						
HAWAII						
IDAHO		6			4,852.7	
ILLINOIS						
INDIANA						
IOWA						
KANSAS						
KENTUCKY						
LOUISIANA						
MAINE						
MARYLAND						
MASSACHUSETTS						
MICHIGAN						
MINNESOTA						
MISSISSIPPI						
MISSOURI						
MONTANA	1		.3	45.2		2.3
NEBRASKA						
NEVADA	4	6	.6	820.8	4,555.2	10.0
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
NEW JERSEY						
NEW MEXICO		2	.2		8.0	
NEW YORK						
NORTH CAROLINA						
NORTH DAKOTA						
OHIO						
OKLAHOMA						
OREGON	16	10	2.5	206.1	12,900.0	25.7
PENNSYLVANIA						
PUERTO RICO						
RHODE ISLAND						
SOUTH CAROLINA						
SOUTH DAKOTA						
TENNESSEE						
TEXAS						
UTAH	3	5	.3	363.8	3,454.8	2.0
VERMONT						
VIRGINIA						
VIRGIN ISLANDS						
WASHINGTON		1			120.0	
WEST VIRGINIA						
WISCONSIN						
WYOMING		1			1.0	
TOTAL	51	41	9.9	4,102.0	150,913.4	66.8

*(in Thousands)

APPENDIX A, p. 2 - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1976

STATE	DIRECT USER FEE COLLECTION COSTS*	INDIRECT USER FEE COLLECTION COSTS*	SPECIAL PERMIT FEES COLLECTED*	DIRECT SPECIAL PERMIT COLLECTION COSTS*	INDIRECT SPECIAL PERMIT COLLECTION COSTS*
ALABAMA	$	$	$	$	$
ALASKA					
ARIZONA			30.4		1.9
ARKANSAS					
CALIFORNIA	10.1	12.3	96.8	1.1	246.7
COLORADO			.1		
CONNECTICUT					
DELAWARE					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
FLORIDA					
GEORGIA					
HAWAII					
IDAHO			11.5	1.0	4.1
ILLINOIS					
INDIANA					
IOWA					
KANSAS					
KENTUCKY					
LOUISIANA					
MAINE					
MARYLAND					
MASSACHUSETTS					
MICHIGAN					
MINNESOTA					
MISSISSIPPI					
MISSOURI					
MONTANA	2.0	.5			
NEBRASKA					
NEVADA	.5	.3	15.0	2.0	1.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
NEW JERSEY					
NEW MEXICO			.7	.1	.1
NEW YORK					
NORTH CAROLINA					
NORTH DAKOTA					
OHIO					
OKLAHOMA					
OREGON	16.0	8.0	10.8	.5	.3
PENNSYLVANIA					
PUERTO RICO					
RHODE ISLAND					
SOUTH CAROLINA					
SOUTH DAKOTA					
TENNESSEE					
TEXAS					
UTAH	2.7	1.0	10.6	7.1	10.8
VERMONT					
VIRGINIA					
VIRGIN ISLANDS					
WASHINGTON			.6		
WEST VIRGINIA					
WISCONSIN					
WYOMING			.8	3.0	.5
TOTAL	31.3	22.1	177.3	14.8	266.1

*(in Thousands)

APPENDIX A, p. 3 - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1976

STATE	AV (REC. DAYS) TO EXISTING		AV (VISITOR HRS) TO POTENTIAL		AV (REC. DAYS) TO POTENTIAL	
	USER FEE MGMT. UNITS*	SPECIAL PERMITS MGMT. UNITS*	USER FEE MGMT. UNITS *	SPECIAL PERMITS MGMT. UNITS *	USER FEE MGMT. UNITS*	SPECIAL PERMITS MGMT. UNITS*
ALABAMA						
ALASKA	.4	1.8	9.2		.8	
ARIZONA		3,216.7	84.0	259.2	7.0	21.6
ARKANSAS						
CALIFORNIA	221.8	7,200.0		108.0		9.0
COLORADO				25,000.0		2,083.3
CONNECTICUT						
DELAWARE						
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
FLORIDA						
GEORGIA						
HAWAII						
IDAHO		404.4	7,632.0		636.0	
ILLINOIS						
INDIANA						
IOWA						
KANSAS						
KENTUCKY						
LOUISIANA						
MAINE						
MARYLAND						
MASSACHUSETTS						
MICHIGAN						
MINNESOTA						
MISSISSIPPI						
MISSOURI						
MONTANA	3.8		135.0	153.0	11.3	12.8
NEBRASKA						
NEVADA	68.4	379.6	77.0	6,963.6	6.4	580.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
NEW JERSEY						
NEW MEXICO		.7	150.0	20.0	12.5	1.7
NEW YORK						
NORTH CAROLINA						
NORTH DAKOTA						
OHIO						
OKLAHOMA						
OREGON	17.2	1,075.0	8.5	14,000.0	.7	1,166.7
PENNSYLVANIA						
PUERTO RICO						
RHODE ISLAND						
SOUTH CAROLINA						
SOUTH DAKOTA						
TENNESSEE						
TEXAS						
UTAH	30.3	287.9	71.9	3,305.7	6.0	275.5
VERMONT						
VIRGINIA						
VIRGIN ISLANDS						
WASHINGTON		10.0	50.0	71.3	4.2	5.9
WEST VIRGINIA						
WISCONSIN						
WYOMING		.1	62.0	9,000.0	5.2	750.0
TOTAL	341.9	12,576.2	8,279.6	58,880.8	690.1	4,906.8

*(in Thousands)

APPENDIX B, p. 1 - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED CORPS OF ENGINEERS RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1976

STATE	EXISTING USER FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS	EXISTING CAMPGROUND CAPACITY (OTU OR PAOT) *	USER FEES COLLECTED	DIRECT USER FEE COLLECTION COSTS *	INDIRECT USER FEE COLLECTION COSTS *
ALABAMA	14	.8	12.1	19.0	6.1
ALASKA					
ARIZONA					
ARKANSAS	76	12.8	523.1	287.1	30.3
CALIFORNIA	10	3.2	104.8	42.6	5.2
COLORADO					
CONNECTICUT					
DELAWARE					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA					
FLORIDA	1	.1	.1	.1	
GEORGIA	56	5.5	109.5	96.5	18.0
HAWAII					
IDAHO	4	.6	18.7	4.0	.1
ILLINOIS	10	3.8	226.4	107.4	21.0
INDIANA					
IOWA	6	2.9	90.5	31.3	2.8
KANSAS	38	9.5	145.6	63.8	13.8
KENTUCKY	18	4.4	119.3	103.8	15.5
LOUISIANA					
MAINE					
MARYLAND					
MASSACHUSETTS					
MICHIGAN					
MINNESOTA	3	.6	32.1	2.0	1.4
MISSISSIPPI	9	2.3	13.7	10.0	10.2
MISSOURI	42	9.3	392.0	121.8	20.2
MONTANA	2	.2	4.4	3.4	.1
NEBRASKA	7	1.3	42.3	13.4	2.5
NEVADA					
NEW HAMPSHIRE					
NEW JERSEY					
NEW MEXICO					
NEW YORK					
NORTH CAROLINA	2	.6	15.1	25.7	.5
NORTH DAKOTA	1	.2	9.6	3.8	.7
OHIO	1	1.4	39.8	19.4	.2
OKLAHOMA	55	11.5	268.2	101.6	27.9
OREGON	2	.5	40.6	15.0	8.1
PENNSYLVANIA	6	2.3	89.7	30.1	8.5
PUERTO RICO					
RHODE ISLAND					
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	1.5	47.7	30.7	5.0
SOUTH DAKOTA	11	2.5	124.7	45.9	7.2
TENNESSEE	14	3.3	126.8	118.4	
TEXAS	58	11.3	300.3	309.4	139.4
UTAH					
VERMONT					
VIRGINIA	14	2.4	91.7	69.9	21.9
VIRGIN ISLANDS					
WASHINGTON	3	.4	23.7	4.8	.4
WEST VIRGINIA	4	1.5	75.4	43.3	4.5
WISCONSIN					
WYOMING					
TOTAL	479	96.7	3,087.9	1,724.2	371.5

*(in Thousands)

STATE	AV (VISITOR HOURS) TO EXISTING USER FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS *	AV (RECREATION DAYS) TO EXISTING USER FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS *
ALABAMA	1,230.1	102.5
ALASKA		
ARIZONA		
ARKANSAS	53,146.2	4,428.8
CALIFORNIA	8,565.6	713.8
COLORADO		
CONNECTICUT		
DELAWARE		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
FLORIDA	.2	.1
GEORGIA	6,672.5	556.0
HAWAII		
IDAHO	143.0	11.9
ILLINOIS	5,395.1	449.6
INDIANA		
IOWA	291.9	24.3
KANSAS	5,248.8	437.4
KENTUCKY	6,509.1	542.4
LOUISIANA		
MAINE		
MARYLAND		
MASSACHUSETTS		
MICHIGAN		
MINNESOTA	631.6	52.6
MISSISSIPPI	4,117.2	343.1
MISSOURI	18,397.8	1,533.1
MONTANA	180.0	15.0
NEBRASKA	1,371.0	114.2
NEVADA		
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
NEW JERSEY		
NEW MEXICO		
NEW YORK		
NORTH CAROLINA	1,417.2	118.1
NORTH DAKOTA	134.4	11.2
OHIO	1,882.8	156.9
OKLAHOMA	63,441.4	5,286.8
OREGON	244.7	20.4
PENNSYLVANIA	2,552.4	212.7
PUERTO RICO		
RHODE ISLAND		
SOUTH CAROLINA	8,028.3	669.0
SOUTH DAKOTA	3,297.0	274.7
TENNESSEE	3,904.8	325.4
TEXAS	16,041.5	1,336.8
UTAH		
VERMONT		
VIRGINIA	5,708.4	475.7
VIRGIN ISLANDS		
WASHINGTON	347.9	29.0
WEST VIRGINIA	1,575.2	131.3
WISCONSIN		
WYOMING		
TOTAL	220,476.1	18,372.8

*(in Thousands)

APPENDIX C, p. 1 - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED FOREST SERVICE RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1976

STATE	EXISTING USER FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS	EXISTING CAMPGROUND CAPACITY (OTU OR PAOT)*	AV (VISITOR HRS) TO EXISTING USER FEE MGMT. UNITS *	USER FEES COLLECTED*	DIRECT USER FEE COLLECTION COSTS *	INDIRECT USER FEE COLLECTION COSTS *
ALABAMA	8	1.5	1,662.0	$ 34.7	$ 9.9	4.0
ALASKA	18	2.6	1,190.4	11.9	5.4	2.1
ARIZONA	78	12.6	21,591.6	267.9	49.1	19.6
ARKANSAS	23	2.7	3,638.4	312.8	19.9	7.9
CALIFORNIA	492	85.7	81,708.0	1,406.8	399.8	159.9
COLORADO	167	20.1	24,357.6	354.5	57.3	22.9
CONNECTICUT						
DELAWARE						
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
FLORIDA	11	2.3	4,263.6	123.2	31.8	12.7
GEORGIA	19	2.7	3,734.4	45.7	19.0	7.6
HAWAII						
IDAHO	96	10.8	8,782.8	147.3	28.8	11.5
ILLINOIS	10	1.6	1,198.8	25.0	16.6	6.6
INDIANA	7	1.3	1,580.4	28.6	9.6	3.8
IOWA						
KANSAS						
KENTUCKY	3	1.1	1,910.4	50.6	16.8	6.7
LOUISIANA	4	.4	793.2	32.5	9.7	3.9
MAINE	2	.2	188.4	8.0	.9	.4
MARYLAND						
MASSACHUSETTS						
MICHIGAN	60	8.2	7,462.8	162.6	29.5	11.8
MINNESOTA	40	6.3	5,481.6	118.2	27.1	10.9
MISSISSIPPI	5	.9	670.8	20.1	6.0	2.4
MISSOURI	17	2.7	1,970.4	41.1	5.4	2.2
MONTANA	52	7.7	6,276.0	84.3	20.9	8.4
NEBRASKA	3	.2	114.0	6.7	.7	.3
NEVADA	18	3.0	4,075.2	79.0	14.7	5.9
NEW HAMPSHIRE	24	4.3	6,294.0	145.9	12.3	4.9
NEW JERSEY						
NEW MEXICO	33	4.7	7,118.4	63.7	10.3	4.1
NEW YORK	2	.1	97.2	.7	.1	.1
NORTH CAROLINA	15	3.2	3,588.0	79.1	19.5	7.8
NORTH DAKOTA				1.1		
OHIO	4	.5	308.4	8.0	2.0	.8
OKLAHOMA	3	.6	123.6	6.0	2.7	1.1
OREGON	167	29.2	26,739.6	401.8	89.7	35.9
PENNSYLVANIA	15	3.4	4,659.6	123.3	11.6	4.6
PUERTO RICO						
RHODE ISLAND						
SOUTH CAROLINA	4	.4	238.8	7.1	2.3	.9
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	2.3	3,180.0	62.4	22.6	9.0
TENNESSEE	15	2.0	3,112.8	34.2	9.5	3.8
TEXAS	14	4.1	2,403.6	48.2	16.1	6.4
UTAH	172	28.7	24,790.8	295.4	69.4	27.8
VERMONT	5	.5	350.4	13.0	3.9	1.6
VIRGINIA	19	3.7	3,424.8	97.3	29.2	11.7
VIRGIN ISLANDS						
WASHINGTON	61	12.8	12,836.4	140.7	29.8	11.9
WEST VIRGINIA	14	2.2	3,736.8	53.5	12.9	5.2
WISCONSIN	46	5.5	4,951.2	130.2	21.6	8.6
WYOMING	86	8.2	8,409.6	82.9	22.8	9.1
TOTAL	1844	291.0	299,014.8	$5,156.0	$1,167.2	$466.8

*(in thousands)

APPENDIX C, p. 2 - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED FOREST SERVICE RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1976

STATE	EXISTING SPECIAL PERMIT MANAGEMENT UNITS	AV (RECREATION DAYS) TO EXISTING USER FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS (in thousands)
ALABAMA		71.1
ALASKA		118.0
ARIZONA		1,856.8
ARKANSAS		240.6
CALIFORNIA	57	15,788.9
COLORADO		1,995.1
CONNECTICUT		
DELAWARE		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		
FLORIDA		218.7
GEORGIA	1	197.1
HAWAII		
IDAHO	6	695.6
ILLINOIS	1	113.6
INDIANA		254.9
IOWA		
KANSAS		
KENTUCKY		62.0
LOUISIANA		30.5
MAINE		28.1
MARYLAND		
MASSACHUSETTS		
MICHIGAN	1	1,096.0
MINNESOTA		796.6
MISSISSIPPI		20.3
MISSOURI		271.7
MONTANA		649.1
NEBRASKA		4.6
NEVADA	6	405.7
NEW HAMPSHIRE	2	781.3
NEW JERSEY		
NEW MEXICO		613.7
NEW YORK	1	20.4
NORTH CAROLINA	3	254.2
NORTH DAKOTA		
OHIO	1	24.9
OKLAHOMA		13.4
OREGON	5	1,581.6
PENNSYLVANIA	3	813.0
PUERTO RICO		
RHODE ISLAND		
SOUTH CAROLINA		20.0
SOUTH DAKOTA		308.6
TENNESSEE		222.8
TEXAS	1	107.7
UTAH	34	2,648.4
VERMONT	1	60.4
VIRGINIA	1	267.0
VIRGIN ISLANDS		
WASHINGTON		965.4
WEST VIRGINIA	1	366.2
WISCONSIN	2	813.7
WYOMING	1	531.4
TOTAL	128	35,329.1

APPENDIX D - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1976

STATE	EXISTING USER FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS	AV (REC. DAYS) TO EXISTING USER FEE MGMT. UNITS *	AV (VISITOR HRS) TO EXISTING USER FEE MGMT. UNITS *	USER FEES COLLECTED*	DIRECT USER FEE COLLECTION COSTS. *	INDIRECT USER FEE * COLLECTION COSTS
ALABAMA	1	.1	1.1	$ .7	$ .7	$ .2
ALASKA						
ARIZONA						
ARKANSAS						
CALIFORNIA						
COLORADO						
CONNECTICUT						
DELAWARE	1	.2	1.9	3.8	.3	.3
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA						
FLORIDA	1	.7	8.2	1.2	.5	.1
GEORGIA						
HAWAII						
IDAHO						
ILLINOIS	1	.5	5.7	3.2	2.5	.2
INDIANA						
IOWA						
KANSAS						
KENTUCKY						
LOUISIANA						
MAINE						
MARYLAND						
MASSACHUSETTS						
MICHIGAN	1	.4	5.2	2.1	.9	.2
MINNESOTA						
MISSISSIPPI						
MISSOURI						
MONTANA						
NEBRASKA						
NEVADA						
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
NEW JERSEY						
NEW MEXICO	1	.4	4.5	2.7	.2	.1
NEW YORK						
NORTH CAROLINA						
NORTH DAKOTA						
OHIO						
OKLAHOMA	1	3.2	38.0	16.1	3.2	1.5
OREGON						
PENNSYLVANIA						
PUERTO RICO						
RHODE ISLAND						
SOUTH CAROLINA						
SOUTH DAKOTA						
TENNESSEE						
TEXAS						
UTAH						
VERMONT						
VIRGINIA						
VIRGIN ISLANDS						
WASHINGTON	1	.9	10.7	2.4	.2	.2
WEST VIRGINIA						
WISCONSIN						
WYOMING						
TOTAL	8	6.4	75.3	$ 32.2	$ 8.5	$ 2.8

* (in Thousands)

APPENDIX E, p. 1 - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1976

STATE	EXISTING ENTRANCE FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS	EXISTING USER FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS	EXISTING CAMPGROUND CAPACITY (OTU OR PAOT)*	AV (VISITOR HRS) TO EXISTING	
				ENTRANCE FEE MGMT. UNITS*	USER FEE MGMT. UNITS*
ALABAMA					
ALASKA		1	.6		1,767.7
ARIZONA	11	4	5.7	51,309.7	49,213.6
ARKANSAS	1	2	.8	78.0	3,154.0
CALIFORNIA	6	9	37.2	186,595.4	209,774.4
COLORADO	5	6	8.4	32,289.4	34,623.1
CONNECTICUT					
DELAWARE					
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA		1			403.8
FLORIDA	3	2	4.3	20,349.0	19,765.9
GEORGIA	1	1		869.3	107.0
HAWAII		1			1,541.0
IDAHO	1	1	.3	699.4	699.4
ILLINOIS					
INDIANA					
IOWA					
KANSAS					
KENTUCKY		1	1.2		6,728.5
LOUISIANA					
MAINE		1	2.4		17,167.0
MARYLAND		3	2.2		20,003.4
MASSACHUSETTS	6			10,671.4	
MICHIGAN		1	3.2		2,797.7
MINNESOTA					
MISSISSIPPI		1	.6		30,942.4
MISSOURI		1	2.0		4,712.7
MONTANA	1	2	8.9	40,207.9	42,059.6
NEBRASKA	1			112.8	
NEVADA		2	4.7		74,390.3
NEW HAMPSHIRE	1			27.2	
NEW JERSEY	2			722.3	
NEW MEXICO	7	2	.2	5,545.7	1,786.2
NEW YORK	3	2		2,006.6	26,618.8
NORTH CAROLINA		2	10.0		122,632.1
NORTH DAKOTA	1	1	.6	1,300.0	1,300.0
OHIO		1			93.8
OKLAHOMA		1	4.9		8,904.5
OREGON	1	1	.6	3,228.4	3,228.4
PENNSYLVANIA		1			5,238.4
PUERTO RICO		1			1,079.1
RHODE ISLAND					
SOUTH CAROLINA					
SOUTH DAKOTA	1	3	.9	5,253.6	6,324.9
TENNESSEE	2		7.7	1,712.3	
TEXAS	1	2	2.4	87.0	17,168.6
UTAH	5	9	4.8	17,513.6	40,102.8
VERMONT					
VIRGINIA	3	3	5.0	33,327.8	21,529.4
VIRGIN ISLANDS					
WASHINGTON	1	4	9.7	20,032.5	38,681.9
WEST VIRGINIA					
WISCONSIN					
WYOMING	3	3	15.5	94,887.0	94,887.0
TOTAL	67	76	144.8	528,826.3	909,427.4

*(in Thousands)

APPENDIX E, p. 2 - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1976

STATE	AV (REC. DAYS) TO EXISTING		AV (VISITOR HRS) TO POTENTIAL		AV (REC. DAYS) TO POTENTIAL	
	USER FEE MGMT. UNITS*	ENTRANCE FEE MGMT. UNITS*	USER FEE MGMT. UNITS*	ENTRANCE FEE MGMT. UNITS*	USER FEE MGMT. UNITS*	ENTRANCE FEE MGMT. UNITS*
ALABAMA						
ALASKA	666.0			1,767.7		666.0
ARIZONA	4,101.9	6,649.8				
ARKANSAS	1,533.5	101.3				
CALIFORNIA	12,001.7	9,219.7				
COLORADO	6,109.2	5,372.7				
CONNECTICUT						
DELAWARE						
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	1,385.1					
FLORIDA	3,726.5	4,517.1				
GEORGIA	17.8	328.8				
HAWAII	694.5					
IDAHO	271.9	271.9				
ILLINOIS						
INDIANA						
IOWA						
KANSAS						
KENTUCKY	2,078.2					
LOUISIANA						
MAINE	2,775.0					
MARYLAND	3,823.3					
MASSACHUSETTS		6,558.8				
MICHIGAN	696.6					
MINNESOTA						
MISSISSIPPI	8,704.3					
MISSOURI	1,957.5					
MONTANA	3,669.2	3,350.7				
NEBRASKA		213.3				
NEVADA	8,493.6					
NEW HAMPSHIRE		13.6				
NEW JERSEY		176.3				
NEW MEXICO	365.8	1,923.2				
NEW YORK	11,123.9	1,030.6				
NORTH CAROLINA	18,384.3		54.7		38.0	
NORTH DAKOTA	959.3	959.3				
OHIO	107.7					
OKLAHOMA	4,971.5					
OREGON	485.6	485.6				
PENNSYLVANIA	3,144.6					
PUERTO RICO	1,034.3					
RHODE ISLAND						
SOUTH CAROLINA						
SOUTH DAKOTA	2,254.3	1,222.1				
TENNESSEE		1,739.2				
TEXAS	1,473.3	63.5				
UTAH	6,239.8	2,651.3				
VERMONT						
VIRGINIA	3,823.6	18,022.5		33.9		34.1
VIRGIN ISLANDS						
WASHINGTON	5,381.7	2,123.7		228.3		152.9
WEST VIRGINIA						
WISCONSIN						
WYOMING	8,682.4	8,682.4				
TOTAL	131,137.9	75,677.4	54.7	2,029.9	38.0	853.0

*(in Thousands)

APPENDIX E, p. 3 - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1976

STATE	USER FEES * COLLECTED	DIRECT USER FEE COLLECTION COSTS *	INDIRECT USER FEE COLLECTION COSTS *	ENTRANCE FEES * COLLECTED	DIRECT ENTRANCE FEE COLLECTION COSTS *	INDIRECT ENTRANCE FEE* COLLECTION COSTS
ALABAMA	$	$	$	$	$	$
ALASKA	34.0	7.6	2.0			
ARIZONA	185.0	77.9	37.7	1,345.9	276.2	51.6
ARKANSAS	63.5	34.5	4.6	14.3	9.7	3.5
CALIFORNIA	1,156.7	388.2	31.3	1,812.6	370.2	33.1
COLORADO	398.1	84.1	10.8	836.9	113.4	20.2
CONNECTICUT						
DELAWARE						
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	54.1	41.9	2.2			
FLORIDA	186.8	47.5	28.6	578.6	112.5	45.8
GEORGIA	26.2	15.0	5.0	14.6	4.0	3.0
HAWAII	9.0	3.0	1.5			
IDAHO	6.7	.4	.2	15.8	4.3	1.0
ILLINOIS						
INDIANA						
IOWA						
KANSAS						
KENTUCKY	725.1	64.3	10.0			
LOUISIANA						
MAINE	149.2	27.5	3.5			
MARYLAND	85.4	22.6	5.0			
MASSACHUSETTS				172.7	43.0	1.4
MICHIGAN	46.4	15.9	1.8			
MINNESOTA						
MISSISSIPPI	1.0	1.5	.2			
MISSOURI	46.8	58.9	13.3			
MONTANA	192.5	57.3	18.7	136.9	49.6	21.8
NEBRASKA				10.4	9.2	3.7
NEVADA	149.3	23.6	2.4			
NEW HAMPSHIRE				3.3	2.0	2.4
NEW JERSEY				32.8	16.0	.6
NEW MEXICO	15.6	4.1	2.4	658.0	80.7	56.1
NEW YORK	34.0	30.5	10.8	133.0	49.9	.7
NORTH CAROLINA	938.4	326.2	88.3			
NORTH DAKOTA	14.1	5.0	1.7	24.8	6.1	2.5
OHIO	15.1	2.5	.4			
OKLAHOMA	41.6	38.0	10.0			
OREGON	35.5	12.0	10.0	147.7	30.0	1.0
PENNSYLVANIA	68.7	9.0	1.5			
PUERTO RICO	4.5	3.6	.7			
RHODE ISLAND						
SOUTH CAROLINA						
SOUTH DAKOTA	161.6	19.9	4.5	128.8	24.7	2.5
TENNESSEE				8.1	2.3	.3
TEXAS	83.2	42.6	3.1	12.0	8.4	.3
UTAH	300.6	79.0	15.9	399.0	69.7	16.9
VERMONT						
VIRGINIA	255.8	102.2	28.1	1,085.2	188.6	41.8
VIRGIN ISLANDS						
WASHINGTON	220.1	37.1	15.1	267.9	54.9	11.5
WEST VIRGINIA						
WISCONSIN						
WYOMING	664.4	174.0	35.7	1,113.6	282.4	26.5
TOTAL	$6,369.0	$ 1,857.4	$ 407.0	$ 8,952.9	$ 1,807.8	$ 348.2

*(in Thousands)

APPENDIX F - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1976

STATE	AV (REC.DAYS) TO EXISTING USER FEE MGMT. UNITS*	EXISTING USER FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS	EXISTING CAMPGROUND CAPACITY (OTU OR PAOT)*	AV (VISITOR HRS) TO EXISTING USER FEE MGMT. UNITS *	USER FEES COLLECTED*	DIRECT USER FEE COLLECTION COSTS *	INDIRECT USER FEE COLLECTION COSTS *
KENTUCKY	333.4	5	3.5	3,807.3	$ 256.2	$ 82.1	$ 18.4

*(in Thousands)

APPENDIX G - COMPOSITE OF SELECTED BUREAU OF RECLAMATION RECREATION FEE PROGRAM DATA - 1976

STATE	AV (REC.DAYS) TO EXISTING USER FEE MGMT. UNITS*	EXISTING USER FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS	AV (VISITOR HOURS) TO EXISTING USER FEE MANAGEMENT UNITS*	USER FEES COLLECTED*	DIRECT USER FEE COLLECTION COSTS*	INDIRECT USER FEE COLLECTION COSTS *
NEVADA	726.3	1	2,178.9	$ 298.8	$ 370.7	$ 126.8

*(in Thousands)

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